





## HOME NEWS

### Union fails to agree formula on Cunard

By David Felton  
Labour Reporter

A formula to end the dispute between the National Union of Seamen and Cunard ran into difficulties last night when a special meeting of the union executive broke up after five hours without agreement.

The formula was worked out earlier yesterday after talks spanning three days in which both sides sought an end to the dispute over Cunard's plans to transfer two of its cruise liners to flags of convenience.

Union negotiators took the formula to the executive meeting, but after sometimes heated discussions no agreement could be found. The meeting will be reconvened this morning.

Talks have been held against the background of the union's threat of action against all 28 ships in the Cunard fleet and the possibility of a one-day strike by all members next Monday.

Lord Mathews, chairman of Cunard, had said that if the dispute was not settled he would consider selling the fleet, or transferring it to foreign registration in an attempt to reduce costs.

The Cunard Princess, one of the liners at the centre of the dispute, is already flying the Bahamian flag. It is on a Caribbean cruise manned by a foreign crew after the dismissal of British ratings.

The Cunard Countess had been trapped in Barbados for nearly two weeks after the 100 British ratings who were dismissed at the end of its last cruise refused to leave the ship.

Union leaders had also threatened to take action against the company's flagship, the Queen Elizabeth 2.

### Westminster Medical School wins reprieve from merger

By Annabel Ferriman  
Health Services Correspondent

Westminster Medical School won a temporary reprieve from the London University senate last night when the future of the capital's 12 medical schools was discussed.

The future of the preclinical medical course at King's College Hospital, London, which was threatened with closure, will also be reconsidered, the senate decided.

Members of the senate did not accept the recommendations of the university's joint planning committee which said that Westminster Medical School should merge with Charing Cross Hospital Medical School and that King's College course should close.

Instead they voted to encourage mergers between those schools that had expressed a wish to do so but left the future of the other schools to be decided by themselves.

Over-provision of preclinical places in the university, which had led the joint planning committee to recommend the closure of the course at King's College, should be reconsidered before the February senate meeting, it was decided.

The university said that Westminster Medical School would not be forced to merge with any other school but that its future would be considered again by the university court next week when the joint planning committee's plan would be re-examined. The school's future would also depend on what the Department of Health and Social Security decided should be done with Westminster Hospital.

The proposals considered last night arose from the Flowers committee report published last February, which recommended that London's 34 undergraduate and postgraduate medical institutions should be rationalized.

It proposed mergers between the medical schools of the London and St Bartholomew's, Guy's, King's College Hospital and St Thomas's, St Mary's and the Royal Postgraduate Medical School, Hammersmith, and University College Hospital, the Middlesex and the Royal Free.

It suggested that Charing Cross Hospital Medical School and St George's should stand alone and that Westminster Medical School should close.

The joint planning committee modified the proposals to suggest that St Mary's and the Royal Postgraduate medical school should remain apart, that the Royal Free be left alone and that the Westminster Medical School merge with the Charing Cross.

Dr Bryan Thwaites, principal of Westminster College, London, who proposed that the joint planning committee's report not be accepted, said: "The senate in adopting the fundamental ideas of my amendment has greatly minimized the degree of dissonance which otherwise I would have anticipated."

Richard Ford writes: The Flowers committee report recommended that the 34 medical and dental schools be regrouped into six schools with a saving of at least £3m a year. It said there had been growing concern about the increasing constraints on medical and dental resources because of reorganization of the National Health Service in 1974.

Movement of people out of London was also considered.

### More viewers 'are likely to turn their aerials towards England'

### Welsh TV may be expensive farce, MP says

By Kenneth Coaling

The controversy over Welsh television could end, after all the tumult and passion, in sheer farce. Mr Leo Abse, chairman of the Commons Select Committee on Welsh Affairs, said yesterday at the start of the committee's inquiry into broadcasting in Wales.

Mr Abse said: "Already from the written evidence submitted we are bound to ask whether the present intention of the Welsh language fourth channel to commence its operation simultaneously with the Welsh and ITV Wales strands, talking to themselves?"

Mr Abse said the committee believed the time had come to end the strife that had dogged discussion of broadcasting in Wales, through its public examination of the subject.

"It is clear that the committee intended to put the facts frankly before the Welsh. It is clear that the bureaucrats of Whitehall at any of the great and the good, who must ultimately decide the issue, will decide the issue," he said.

The committee began its hearings by taking evidence from officials of the Independent Broadcasting Authority. In a written submission, the authority said the Welsh language proposals were likely to give rise to a feeling of deprivation by viewers.

This will be strongest among non-Welsh-speaking viewers, who will have the opportunity to see much of an additional channel available elsewhere in the United Kingdom. There are already complaints that the presence of Welsh language programmes deprives viewers in Wales of networked English language programmes they would prefer.

Mr Abse said the committee was anxious to find out what the demand was in Wales for Welsh language programmes. He added that he was surprised that the IBA had not carried out research on the subject.

Mr Brian Viner, director-general of the IBA, said the authority would try to provide more information for the committee at its next session.

### Scots' lion rampant changes its spots

By Michael Horswell

A three-year hunt for the wild beast of Camloch ended in a dramatic discovery yesterday when the offending animal walked straight into a trap deep in the Scottish Highlands.

The beast, which acquired a taste for sheep during its life on the run, was pronounced a mountain lion by Mr Ted Noble, the county farmer who captured it.

A local newspaper bid for the exclusive picture rights and police at Inverness, 30 miles away, sent batteries of lighting equipment and as many wildlife experts to examine the creature.

It was a wild, natural-looking animal, looking up their books to discover the last time a wild and unclaimed lion roamed the Highlands that the beastie got many a local kill into a twist.

Six hours after its capture, Mr Noble said, the animal was merely a puny, police officer, explained casually: "We have lots of cats up here. It must be the porridge. It puts muscles to sleep."

The beastie is thought to have been abandoned by its owner about three years ago when the Dangerous Wild Animals Act forced people to apply for a licence to keep a lion.

All that remains to be done is to find its mate. Other lions have been identified.

The puny freedom came to an end when it was ended into a cage by a sheep's head being thrust into its mouth at the entrance.

A veterinary surgeon was called to tranquilise it and last night the animal, of a sandy-grey colour and about the size of an old-fashioned dog, was prepared for transport to a wildlife park about 40 miles away at Kinross.

The trap was set eight months ago after Mr Noble, of Keshorn Farm, Camloch, reported a lion's paw prints being disturbed. As the months went by and daily checks of the cage produced nothing, Mr Noble was beginning to doubt himself.

But he was always encouraged by Mrs Jeanie Noble, who said: "The lion is a beastie. It's only 200 feet from the cage. She has reported seeing the lion on several occasions."

Mr Noble said after the capture: "People were beginning to think I was a bit mad. I was so obsessed with capturing this animal. I am pleased to have caught it but I am sorry to have deprived it of a grand life. It was a destructive animal, having killed sheep and ponies."

But when the beastie had been identified last night Mr Noble was not to be found for comment.

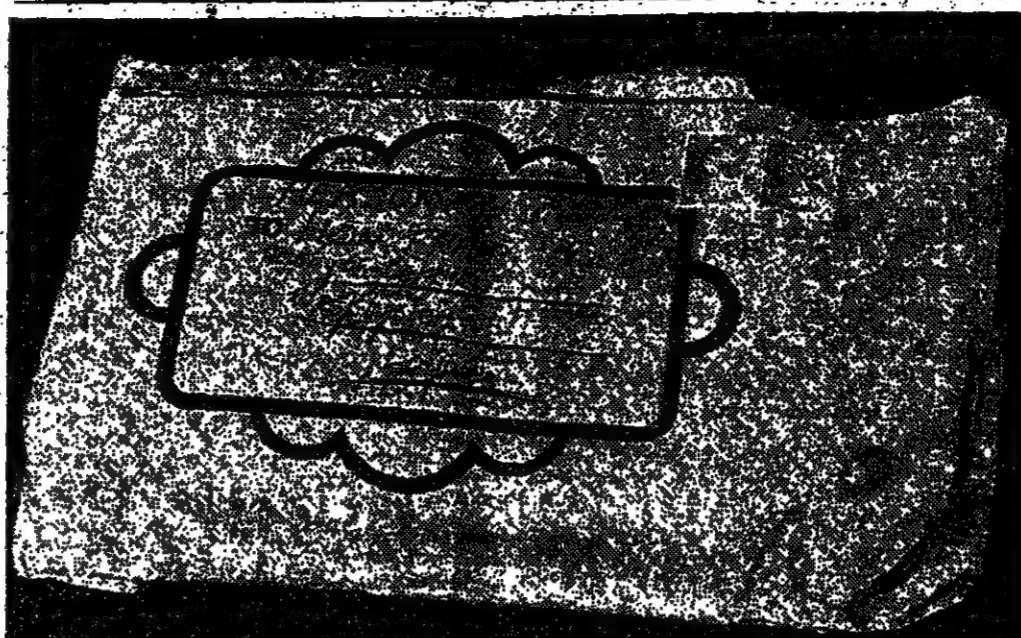
### A stronger Treasury proposed

By Peter Hennessy

Mr's were given details last night of how a new and improved Treasury might operate. It is a widely expected, it absorbs the functions of the Civil Service Department (CSD) under the instruction of the Prime Minister.

Sir Derek Rayner, joint managing director of Marks and Spencer, said: "Mr. Margaret Thatcher's adviser on the administration of the Treasury, Sir Derek Rayner, said the Treasury should be a more powerful body than the CSD."

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The suspect package received yesterday by Mr Frank Allan, MP.

### Engineers accept 8.2% amid fears on firemen's claim

By Our Labour Editor

Government strategy for the containment of public sector pay rises was seriously undermined last night by the publication of earnings figures that point to increases for firemen of twice the official single-figure limit.

Under the formula to end the new-week limit, strikes two years ago were automatically tied to the movement in the top quartile of manual average earnings. That agreement yielded rises of 20 per cent last November, and the Engineering Union's Earnings Survey suggests a similar settlement is justified this year.

Disclosure that average manual earnings are running at £129 a week, about £23 a week more than the qualified firemen's rate, could not have come at a more embarrassing time for the Cabinet.

Ironically, the Government's public sector strategy was bolstered yesterday by the largest group of workers in the private sector. Leaders of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers voted by 28 to 24 to accept a 8.2 per cent national settlement.

That vote by the national committee of the AUEW's section, "the cognate of the state of the industry" and is expected to be endorsed by the full Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions today. It will then come into operation on Saturday, and minimum rate from £73 to £79 a week.

Engineering union leaders who recommended the single-figure deal argued that the first priority was to save jobs.

### Press barred from Militant Tendency annual meeting

By Ian Bradley

Journalists are to be excluded from the annual conference of the Militant Tendency group this weekend. The four-day conference begins on Saturday at the Spa Royal Hotel in Bridlington, Humberside. About 100 people are expected to attend.

Mr Lynn Walsh, the deputy editor of Militant, which describes itself as the Marxist paper for Labour and youth, said yesterday that the meeting was a rally for people who sold the paper.

He said: "The meeting will be private because it concerns the policies and promotion of Militant. It is not unusual for groups of like-minded people to discuss their affairs without the capitalist press being present."

The meeting would discuss the Labour Party's leadership election, he said. Militant, which claims a circulation of 20,000 within the Labour Party, strongly supports the creation of an electoral college made up of 40 per cent trade unionists, 30 per cent MPs and 30 per cent constituency Labour parties.

Mr Richard Vosse, publicity officer for Bridlington, confirmed that the Spa Royal Hotel had been booked for the group's annual conference. He said that the Militant Tendency had come to Bridlington last November.

### New search by police for missing children

A couple who claimed they gave two of their children away more than 10 years ago were again interviewed by police yesterday.

Twenty officers began digging up the garden at the home of Mr Harry Frost, aged 54, and his wife, aged 33, in High Street, Hanging Heaton, West Yorkshire. Police had already dug over the garden but all they found were the remains of two dogs.

Mr and Mrs Frost said that a couple adopted the two children in the late 1960s and emigrated to Australia. Since then nothing has been heard of Harry, born in 1966, and Helen, born in 1968.

### Irish are buying contraceptives 'by the gross'

Irish people were buying contraceptives by the gross yesterday in an attempt to beat new family planning restrictions. From next Saturday only married couples with a prescription will be allowed to obtain contraceptives in the Irish Republic.

Some clinics, however, have indicated that they will continue supplying them if they do not face prosecution and fines of up to £5,000.

Under the present law, contraceptives may be imported. The manager of a family planning clinic reported unprecedented demand. He said: "People are buying contraceptives by the gross."

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### Dan-Air enters the cut-price fares contest

By Craig Seton

Dan-Air has joined the cut-price fares contest. The airline, which has routes to a series of lower fares, cheap day returns, and a 25 per cent discount offer to pensioners on normal fares. The new fares will come into operation this weekend.

Dan-Air, an independent British airline, will reduce fares on its predominantly business "link city" routes, offering savings of up to 30 per cent in some cases. The fare from Newcastle to Manchester drops to £25. New routes to Cardiff from £51 to £40.

The Civil Aviation Authority has also given Dan-Air permission to reduce fares on other services, where the existing tariff structure is being retained. Glasgow to Bristol-Cardiff fares will fall from £55 to £47.50; Glasgow to Leeds-Bradford from £40.50 to £35.50.

Cheap day returns will be introduced from London to Aberdeen and Newcastle, available on any flight. The London-Aberdeen trip will cost £38, or £15 off the regular fare and the London-Newcastle fare will be £58, a drop of £11.

### 'Times' unions seek to ease transition to a new ownership

By Paul Routledge and Dan van der Vat

Shopfloor officials of news-paper unions at the Times and the Sunday Times decided yesterday to seek urgent talks with the management of Times Newspapers with a view to easing the transition to a new owner of the titles. The newspapers and The Times supplements were offered for sale last week by Thomson, British Holdings.

The Times Newspapers All-Union Liaison Committee unanimously adopted a statement calling for "the same unity of purpose" that was shown in the difficult months of suspension last year and urging the resolution of all outstanding labour relations difficulties.

"No employee or group of employees at Times Newspapers can opt out of the basic trade union responsibility to consider the job security of others," the statement said. "The committee therefore looks to all chapters (office branches) to weigh carefully the impact of any decisions they might wish to make on other employees who have made their contribution to the past success of the papers."

About a hundred chapel officials attended the meeting. The night machine chapels of the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel (Naspop) and The Times and Sunday Times unions and the journalists at the latter newspaper were not represented. Efforts were set in hand to involve them in the proposed talks with the management. A 12-member delegation to take part in such a meeting was elected.

The Campaign for Press Freedom gave a qualified welcome yesterday to the idea of a consortium to take over The Times and declared that in any event the newspaper, its three supplements, and The Sunday Times should remain in British control.

The campaign, a pressure group which wants a radical reorganization of the press, issued a statement of principle about the future of the publications.

It said: "Mr William Rees-Mogg (Editor of The Times) has now taken up the idea of a consortium to buy The Times and run it in conjunction with the other newspapers of the group. This is a genuine move towards journalists' participation in management and editorial decision-making. We warmly support this attempt to create a split between journalism and production workers. It is to be welcomed."

The example of Le Monde in France, where the journalists have elected a committee to run the paper, deserves serious consideration," the statement said.

Mr Rees-Mogg is in North America this week to seek support for such a consortium.

The campaign, which is supported by members of "both Houses of Parliament, trade unions, churches, students, and many prominent journalists," also said that confrontation between management and unions had demonstrated failure during the 50-week closure of The Times and The Sunday Times in 1978-79. It added that cooperation was the only option that has not been seriously attempted.

Among the campaign's aims are the study of alternatives that would "guarantee freedom from either state control or domination by business conglomerates."

It also wants to campaign for a reformed and reconstituted Press Council to promote basic standards of fairness and access to the press.

Its sponsors include Westminster College, MP, Dr Kenneth Baker, the Bishop of Liverpool, the Right Hon. Rev David Sheppard.

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### Kidney patients' benefit restored

The Government has decided to restore sickness benefit to kidney patients needing dialysis treatment for two or three days a week. New and existing patients who have been disqualified from sickness benefit since last year for admitting the Professional Association of Teachers (PAT) to membership of Burnham, and is disposed to provide one place for the association in addition to the existing membership.

The PAT, which claims to represent a majority of the 17,000 teachers in England and Wales, received a letter from the Department of Education and Science yesterday stating that the Secretary of State had decided to give a place on the Burnham Committee, the national negotiating body on teachers' pay.

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### Teachers' union 'outraged' by Burnham offer

By Our Education Correspondent

The National Union of Teachers yesterday expressed outrage at the Government's suggestion that the Professional Association of Teachers, whose members have pledged never to go on strike, should be given a place on the Burnham Committee, the national negotiating body on teachers' pay.

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### Charges against Broadmoor staff 'unjustified'

By Our Political Staff

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, should reaffirm that he has total confidence in the work of the Broadmoor staff, he said yesterday.

Mr Jenkin said that the charges against the Broadmoor staff were "unjustified" and that the staff were "brilliantly" doing their job.

### Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars. Wind direction and force are indicated by arrows. Cloud cover is indicated by the number of clouds shown.

Today

Area	Time	Temp	Wind	Cloud
London	12.00	13.0	SW 10	100
Edinburgh	12.00	10.0	W 10	100
Belfast	12.00	11.0	W 10	100
Cardiff	12.00	12.0	W 10	100
Birmingham	12.00	13.0	W 10	100
Manchester	12.00	12.0	W 10	100
Leeds	12.00	11.0	W 10	100
Sheffield	12.00	12.0	W 10	100
Nottingham	12.00	13.0	W 10	100
London	15.00	14.0	SW 10	100
Edinburgh	15.00	11.0	W 10	100
Belfast	15.00	12.0	W 10	100
Cardiff	15.00	13.0	W 10	100
Birmingham	15.00	14.0	W 10	100
Manchester	15.00	13.0	W 10	100
Leeds	15.00	12.0	W 10	100
Sheffield	15.00	13.0	W 10	100
Nottingham	15.00	14.0	W 10	100

Yesterday

Area	Time	Temp	Wind	Cloud
London	12.00	12.0	SW 10	100
Edinburgh	12.00	9.0	W 10	100
Belfast	12.00	10.0	W 10	100
Cardiff	12.00	11.0	W 10	100
Birmingham	12.00	12.0	W 10	100
Manchester	12.00	11.0	W 10	100
Leeds	12.00	10.0	W 10	100
Sheffield	12.00	11.0	W 10	100
Nottingham	12.00	12.0	W 10	100
London	15.00	13.0	SW 10	100
Edinburgh	15.00	10.0	W 10	100
Belfast	15.00	11.0	W 10	100
Cardiff	15.00	12.0	W 10	100
Birmingham	15.00	13.0	W 10	100
Manchester	15.00	12.0	W 10	100
Leeds	15.00	11.0	W 10	100
Sheffield	15.00	12.0	W 10	100
Nottingham	15.00	13.0	W 10	100

### Higher education curb 'unhelpful'

By Diana Gaddes  
Education Correspondent

Further government attempts to adjust provision in higher education in the light of Britain's manpower needs would not be helpful, a government report to be published next month suggests.

The report has been produced by the Department of Employment and has been requested last February from the Department of Education and Science for a preliminary study of employment patterns of new graduates "to see what indications this might provide of the way in which higher education system might be related to longer-term economic and industrial factors."

The Commons Select Committee on Education, which has been asked to examine the same issue, came out on Tuesday against any more government control in higher education and in favour of continuing to allow informed student choice to be the main determinant of course provision.

The unit for manpower studies says that past attempts to increase the supply of certain types of graduates had not been very successful. A few students appeared to have been influenced by general statements about the country's needs, or by the provision of additional places in certain subjects.

Some students were guided in their choice of subject almost entirely by their attitudes and inclinations. Others, however, did appear to have been influenced by signals which reached them from the employment market. It was important that the information on which they based their choice of subject should be as full as possible.

Over the past 20 years there had been a large increase in the numbers of new graduates. Complaints from employers concerned the quality of graduates recruits rather than the quantity of output. Able people had always been in demand, but their personal qualities were often as important as their academic qualifications.



## HOME NEWS

### Labour left-wingers seek to extend power in Barnsley

From Ronald Kershaw

Moves are afoot in the left-wing dominated general management committee of Barnsley Constituency Labour Party to wrest control of the election of the leader of the Labour group on the council and chairmen of council committees from councillors and place it in the hands of an electoral college.

Moderates were last night examining a resolution from the Rockingham branch.

It demands that all future leaders and chairmen should be chosen by an electoral college in which the district Labour Party and the Labour group would have equal representation.

Barnsley Metropolitan District Council has 47 Labour members and 19 opposition members; and the Labour members have the voting strength to place whomever they wish in committee chairmanships.

If the resolution is carried, outsiders from the district party will have a say in the selection of Labour chairmen; only the vote of the councillors nominated by outsiders for a chairmanship would be needed to ensure his election.

Moderates fear that is the

latest move in attempts to ensure left-wing domination of local as well as national politics. All moderate officials of Barnsley Constituency Labour Party were ousted by left-wing nominees last year in tactics generally attributed to Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the Yorkshire area of the National Union of Mineworkers, who 'jacked' party meetings with delegates from miners' branches.

A forerunner of what the Labour group may be in for was seen on Tuesday when moderate Labour councillors were forced by a vote of 19 to 18 to back a proposal to impose a supplementary rate of 6p in the pound.

The moderates wanted instead to try to effect savings of £1.5m.

Left-wingers in the district party are clearly looking for a confrontation with the Government.

The council has so far budgeted for the money market to average out at about 12½ per cent interest, and believes that if interest rates drop as expected its forecasts may come within reasonable limits and an additional 6p rate would not be necessary.

### Equity stays in the Archers' act

By Kenneth Gosling

The "funeral" of Doris Archer, whose life ended peacefully at Brookfield Farm on Monday, takes place at 10 o'clock this morning at 41 Ambrose parish church, and the event will be heard by regular Archers listeners on BBC Radio 4 this evening.

It will not, however, take place quite as the script writers planned, because of the intervention of Equity, the actors' union, which objected to a recording made at Cherington church, Warwickshire, as the congregation were not union members.

Because of the ban the singing of Psalm 121, "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my help," will be deleted, but the organ introduction to the psalm will be left in, because the Cherington organist is a professional musician.

Expressions of sympathy for the Archer family, and for the actress, were received by the BBC at Birmingham yesterday.

There was also an application for a coronial inquest to be held for the job of housekeeper to Dan Archer.

A Blackheath man, moved by the demise of the matriarch of Archers, asked to have the recording in the deaths section in The Times.

The death appears, however, today's Announcement column after it was explained that Doris Archer did not die of an official death, however genuine her may have appeared to the thousands of listeners to the running series.

### Hemp value 'lost by prejudice'

By a Staff Reporter

Legalising hemp and its derivatives, including cannabis and marijuana, could produce important environmental benefits and save Britain millions of pounds of chemicals, it was claimed yesterday.

According to the current issue of The Ecologist magazine, which is devoted largely to the need for "hemparchy", the plant's enormous value as an economic crop has been neglected because of what Mr Edward Goldsmith, the editor, described as a "sickeningly hypocritical" attitude towards a harmless drug.

Hemp produces better quality paper more efficiently than wood pulp and without the associated pollution, the authors of the supplement say. Its cultivation in Britain could cut timber imports by a half and also reduce the £461m bill for imported textile fibres, helping towards self-sufficiency in both.

Hemp and its derivatives also have a considerable food value; the seed oil, for example, is high in calories. There are also many applications in medicine.

Yet despite these benefits and the prospect that hemp could help to halt the disappearance of the world's forests, its production is largely prohibited at a time when there is growing evidence of a commercial cover-up of the health hazards of chemicals used widely in food production.

Mr Donald Aiken, author of one of the articles, said: "Hemp provides the only example of an economic crop of major importance which has been almost entirely lost as a result of prejudice and superstition."

### Barman pays the price of crown court trial

Our Correspondent

Barman Traylen, a barman, committed petty theft, was on trial at St Albans Crown Court yesterday for election to the jury on charges to which he pleaded not guilty, and ordered to pay costs of up to £400.

He had admitted under the cash register at the British Legion Club in Hantsford, Hertfordshire, a Recorder Brian Watling, gave a warning that people chose not to be dealt with over courts could expect to be the privilege of going to crown court.

People should learn that if they are guilty of a criminal offence, the sooner they own

up and admit it the cheaper it will be in the long run," he said.

Mr Traylen, aged 37, of Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment suspended for 12 months, after he had admitted stealing £35, attempting to steal £5 and seven charges of false accounting.

Mr Richard Gregor-Johnson, for the prosecution, said that Mr Traylen had been employed as a barman at the British Legion Club. Last April it had been noticed that money was missing.

The reason, it later emerged, was that Mr Traylen was underpinning the till and pocketing the difference," Mr Gregor-Johnson said.

### Appeal over tenancy dispute

Our Agricultural

respondent

Landowners appealed to Government yesterday to intervene in their dispute about right to inherit, and to agree on a joint recommendation failed last year.

Mr George Lillingston, president of the Country Landowners' Association, said in an on that talks with the National Farmers' Union had deadlocked for two years.

The association seeks repeal of a 1976 measure giving the heirs of tenant farmers the right to inherit their parents' tenancies. An effort to agree on a joint recommendation failed last year.

The association's claims that the system has led to a shortage of tenancies is disputed by the union.

### an 'cannot ndle' clear power

Our Correspondent

Kelvin Spencer, chief of the Ministry of Energy, said yesterday: "Drop it. Mankind cannot handle it."

Increased knowledge of the risks had forced him to change his mind over the issue, he said.

Kelvin, aged 82, was taking after the launch of a book about the risks of nuclear energy. From his home in Harrogate, he flew to an American studying at Cambridge University.

### Atom waste protests 'misconceived'

From Pearce Wright

Science Editor

Newcastle upon Tyne

Attempts by the Atomic Energy Authority and the Institute of Geological Sciences to obtain permission to drill for experimental boreholes as part of the Government's research programme for disposing of highly active nuclear waste have not been welcomed by landowners, Lord Silcock, QC, said in Newcastle upon Tyne yesterday.

Opening the case for the authority in a planning inquiry for drilling in the Cheviot Hills, a national park area, Lord Silcock suggested that opposition was based on misconceptions.

The purpose of drilling was to study the properties and

### Proposals to redevelop riverside site seen as a menace to town's elegance

### Council accused of planning Richmond as an office centre

By John Young

Planning Reporter

An application to redevelop a large riverside site in Richmond upon Thames, Surrey, will shortly be before the council's planning committee. The site is the most controversial element in a development plan for the town centre, which has attracted strong opposition and is to be the subject of a public inquiry next month.

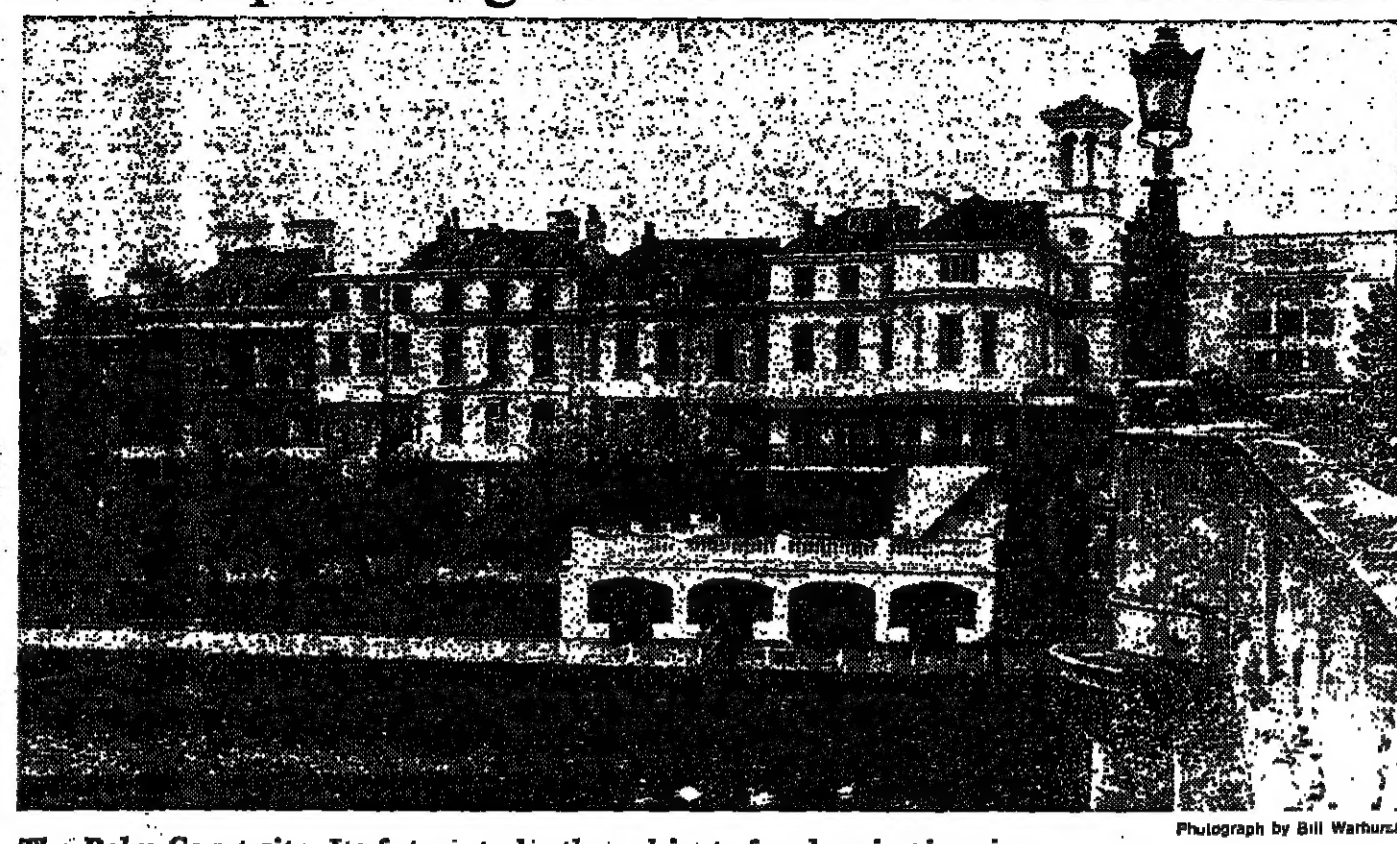
The dispute has political overtones, and because of the town's historic character, its wealth of beautiful buildings and its importance as a tourist attraction, it has more than local significance.

Richmond, with its neighbours, Kew and Twickenham, is an oasis of elegance in London's otherwise bleak ring of suburbs. Opponents of the plan accuse the council of an insensitive determination to turn it into an office centre, and of ignoring tourists' needs and the growing affliction of heavy traffic.

Since the last borough election in May, 1978, seven councillors have resigned from the ruling Conservative group in protest against its alleged high-handedness. These have returned to the fold, but the other four continue to oppose its policies.

Moreover, the Liberals have succeeded in eroding what was formerly a Tory bastion. Since being 100 per cent Conservative in 1968, the council is now composed of 28 Conservatives, 20 Liberals and four independents. In Richmond itself (the borough also includes Twickenham) Liberals held 15 of the 22 wards, and in last year's general election, against the national trend, the Conservative majority fell from about 5,500 to about 2,500.

Ten of the Conservative "rebels", now independents, Anthony Mozley and Crispin Shaddock, attribute the swing



Photograph by Bill Warhurst

### The Palm Court site. Its future to be the subject of a planning inquiry.

almost entirely to environmental issues. We have a very active and articulate electorate," Mr Shaddock points out.

"It is not surprising that disillusioned Conservatives turn to the Liberals. The council went so far as to attack the Richmond Society for daring to criticise its proposals, and of course it all rebounded on them."

Mr Mozley, who resigned the whip after being voted off the highways committee, says he

was perturbed then at the way council decisions were being arrived at.

His basic disagreement was over traffic, which he thought his fellow councillors appeared to be encouraging rather than restricting, but he also objected to what he considered to be their unduly close links with developers.

Since then two loans to property companies by the local Conservative Association

have been repaid, and a councillor has resigned as trustee of a development fund.

But Mr Mozley and his supporters still maintain that Richmond is quite unsuitable for further office growth.

Mr Sidney Grose, a former mayor and now chairman of the council's policy and resources committee, agrees about the need for more tourist accommodation. "But how do we do it? The two or three hotels we have are always full, yet when-

ever we point this out to hoteliers none of them seems interested."

"We have a number of large sites in the borough which need to be developed, and there seems no way of getting them off the ground without some substantial office content. As for traffic, the council did propose a management scheme, with partial pedestrianization, but after consultation the public rejected it, in my view mistakenly."

### Fewer living animals used in legal experiments

By Hugh Clayton

Fewer living animals are being used in authorized laboratory experiments, the Home Office reported yesterday. Last year 4,700,000 animals, birds, reptiles and fish were used in experiments authorized under Cruelty to Animals Act, 1976.

Last year was the first since 1967 when the total was under five million. The 1979 figure compared with 5,400,000 in 1977 and 5,200,000 in 1978.

Lord Perry of Walton, chairman of the Research Defence Society, said that the 1979 figure would have been nearer 5,500,000 if research techniques avoiding the use of animals had not been developed in recent years. He gave a warning that the steady fall in the number of animals experiments in the 1970s might slow down because of the increase in tests demanded by the Health and Safety at Work Act.

Mr Brian Gunn, assistant secretary of the National Society against Vivisection, said that the number of animals used was still "lamentably high". Laboratory methods allowed by the Government included poisoning, burning and the forced inhalation of smoke.

The society wrote to Mrs Margaret Thatcher to ask for a royal commission to investigate the possibility of reducing further the use of animals used in experiments.

The figures based by the Government on confidential reports from public and private laboratories show, despite their brevity, the continuing wide range of experiments in which animals are used. They are used to test drugs, weedkillers, cosmetics and washing liquids.

### In brief

#### The fruits of nostalgia

Mr Giuseppe Spataro, aged 50, nostalgic about the wines of his native Sicily after 25 years in England has imported 15 tons of grapes to his home in Peterborough, Cambridgeshire.

"Once you have tasted Sicilian wine you never forget," he said. "I want some of my friends to share the experience and we plan to have a party when the wine is ready."

#### Murder charge man found hanged

Roy John Greenly, aged 39, who was awaiting trial charged with the murder of Albert Smith, aged 58, his cellmate, was found hanged with strips of sheeting in his cell at Brixton prison, south London, yesterday.

#### £90,000 crash damages

Mr Thomas Jacobs, aged 42, father of five children, of Wallingford Road, South Stoke, near Reading, Berkshire, was awarded £90,000 agreed damages in the High Court, London, yesterday for "catastrophic" injuries in a road accident which had left him with virtually one leg and one arm.

#### Belvoir mining plea

A plea to Mrs Margaret Thatcher to save the Vale of Belvoir, Leicestershire, from National Coal Board plans for three large mines was made yesterday by the Alliance, a group representing the principal private objectors to the scheme. It delivered a petition of more than 102,000 signatures at 10 Downing Street.

#### Big haul of poisons

Enough strychnine and cyanide to kill more than 100,000 people was among two tons of drugs and poisons bonded in as a result of a campaign by health authorities in Nottinghamshire.

#### Rapist hunt in oil area

Detectives hunting the M5 rapist visited oil depots in the Taunton area of Somerset yesterday in an attempt to trace the man who has attacked 19 women over six years. Victims say his clothes smell of oil.

#### Duchess fined £40

Sally Duchess of Westminster, aged 70, was fined £40 by magistrates at Whitminster, Gloucestershire, yesterday for driving at 50 mph on the M5.

#### £5m Poppy Day aim

The Poppy Day Appeal was launched yesterday by the Royal British Legion. It aims to raise £5m this year.

### Endangered species pact 'being undermined'

By David Nicholson-Lord

Inadequate monitoring by signatory countries, including Britain, is seriously undermining the main international convention regulating trade in threatened wildlife species, the first large-scale analysis of the convention's workings shows.

The analysis has been made by a London-based conservation group for the secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, which covers almost 3,000 species. About 60 countries are party to the convention.

The unpublished analysis, details of which will be given to the convention's next conference in Delhi in February, shows big discrepancies in official statistics. In many cases, including several involving the most endangered species, records of exporting and importing countries fall by a wide margin to tally.

Mr John Burton, chairman of the group, says the discrepancies mean that the convention is failing in one of its main functions, that of providing an early warning system where trade patterns disclose a threat to a species.

The analysis of United Kingdom imports, disclosed to The Times, shows that in 1978, two years after Britain ratified the convention, 17 tons of green turtle meat and 12 live Palawan peacock-pheasants were reported by West Germany and Hongkong to have been exported to Britain.

Britain, however, registered a nil return for imports of those endangered species, as well as for imports of elephant and Canadian otter, both classed as vulnerable. Yet, according to Canada and India, 53,324 "pieces" of elephant, probably ivory, and 530 otter skins were exported to Britain.

"But is inadequate record-keeping and enforcement in the United Kingdom, for example, which make it possible for fraud and corruption to operate in producer countries".

The convention was ratified in Britain through the Endangered Species Act, 1976, and is enforced by the Department of the Environment's wildlife unit, which issues some 15,000 import and export licences a year.

The department disputes claims that it is not properly staffed for that role and says every application has to be scientifically examined.

However, it acknowledges that mistakes have been made

**"We fought World War One in Europe. We fought World War Two in Europe. And we'd be happy to fight World War Three in Europe—rather than in the United States."**

Admiral Gene Robert Larocque, US Navy, retired.

### One hundred American military sites make Britain vulnerable in a nuclear war

Successive governments have been so reticent about the scale and importance of the American presence.

Now TV EYE, using sources published in America, Europe and Russia, has been able to build up, for the first time, a full picture of the American military involvement on British soil.

At the same time, America has radically altered its thinking on nuclear warfare—choosing to target its missiles on military rather than civilian targets.

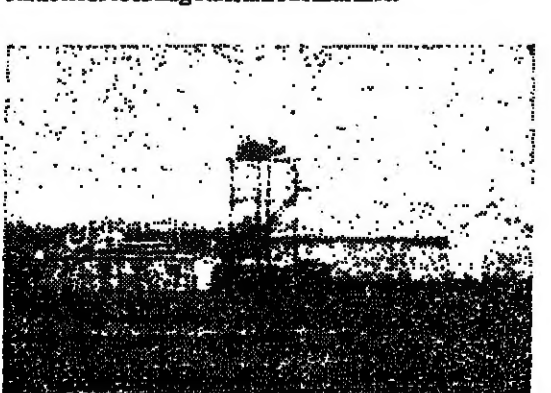
The question is, has Russia done the same?

**TARGET BRITAIN:**

**TV EYE ON ITV TONIGHT AT 8.30.**



RAF Brawdy, South Wales: The Ministry of Defence says this is a US centre for oceanographic research. According to TV EYE's evidence it is a vital US tracking station for locating Russian submarines.



RAF Machrihanish, Scotland: The Ministry of Defence says this is a NATO base for maritime reconnaissance. According to TV EYE's evidence it is also a store for nuclear warheads for US anti-submarine aircraft.









# HOME NEWS

## Labour rivals parade in jobs gloom

By Hugh Noyes  
Parliamentary Correspondent  
Westminster

The Labour Party were about to elect a new leader rather than a potential Prime Minister there can be little doubt that Mr Denis Healey would center in on the first ballot by an overwhelming majority.

But it was Mr Michael Foot, acting leader of the Labour Party, and Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, who in their own and totally different styles, brought last night's unemployment debate in the Commons finally to life.

Winding up for Labour, Mr Foot produced a speech described by Mr Prior as "brilliant", although carrying, as he added, not one sentence on a policy that could be put to the country. Mr Foot was later government with a mixture of apier wit and stirring calls to action, as he warned that the

nation was slithering into an industrial and economic disaster.

Mr Prior, on the other hand, gave the Commons a passionate, yet realistic assessment of the difficulties facing any government in tackling the massive problems of unemployment.

Assuring the House that the Government would stick to its present policies, Mr Prior gave a warning that there was still a difficult period ahead and no one could predict with accuracy the path of employment over the next few years.

The debate ended in a government victory by 308 votes to 252, majority of 56.

The debate was one of those occasions in which it was not easy to decide who were the main contestants. Was it Mr Healey, opening the debate, versus Mr Foot, who was winding up, or Mr Healey versus Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, or was it, even,

Mr Wedgwood Benn, as the first speaker from the back benches, versus all three?

One certainty, at least, was that unemployment was not high on the list of priorities for any of the main speakers, while at the end one could well sympathize with Mr John Silkin, another of the Labour leadership contestants, who voiced the view recently that the debate should not take place.

On this last day before the voting for the new leader starts, the only one of the Labour challengers with no opportunity in the Commons to star before his electorate.

Even Mr Peter Shore managed, in the words of Sir Ian Gilmour, the Lord Privy Seal, to "parade around the pad-dock" earlier in the day as opposition spokesman on foreign affairs.

At the final count, however, it seemed that both Mr Healey and Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, or was it, even,

and Sir Geoffrey Howe misjudged the occasion. Mistakenly, apart from his usual message that doom, if not already upon us, was just around the corner, Mr Healey departed from his usual style to become alarmingly colourful.

"You will ruin the book-makers", shouted a Tory MP as the cheers for Mr Healey grew less and less frequent. Even talk of an appalling human tragedy, rivaling the slump of the 1930s, did little to stir the Labour benches and must have given considerable encouragement to Mr Foot and Mr Shore, keeping a wary eye on their main rival.

On the Government benches Sir Geoffrey was decidedly a second-rate speaker. Mr Benn, contesting the Labour leadership from the wings, contended that U-turns or any other turn would be of little use.

Parliamentary report, page 4

## Army camp is being prepared for prisoners

By Staff Reporters

While senior prison staff worked yesterday to prepare the new Frankland prison, near Durham, for its first intake of prisoners, expected today, the Army confirmed that a site of 600 acres had been moved into Rolleston Camp, on Salisbury Plain, to prepare it for possible use as a detention centre during the present dispute.

Royal Engineers were yesterday erecting a 6ft chain-link fence round a large section of the camp to supplement the 1ft structure of wood and wire. The camp can house about 650 soldiers. There are 93 buses, some made of wood, but most of concrete and corrugated asbestos.

The 1st Battalion, The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire, based at Bulford, Wiltshire, is in charge of security arrangements. Several other camps are being considered for use.

Mr Harold Hickling, aged 63, a magistrate at Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, for 16 years, has resigned after hearing that Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, would take over the authority of magistrates in some cases. Mr Hickling said: "I felt I would become a puppet".

Some other magistrates have protested about the new powers. Nurses at special hospitals for mentally abnormal offenders decided yesterday not to join their prison colleagues in the dispute, although they sent "full moral support".

Royal Assent: The Imprisonment (Temporary Provisions) Bill received the Royal Assent last night after passing through the House of Lords in three and a half hours (the Press Association).

The Home Secretary now has powers for a month to approve places other than prisons for detention, to release temporarily people remanded in custody, and to order early releases.

Parliamentary report, page 4

## Why a trivial dispute has become a contest for control of prisons

By Peter Evans  
Home Affairs Correspondent

The prisons dispute is now more obviously what it always threatened to be, a battle over who controls them. In the war of words the Home Office are being presented as "goodies". They are the obedient servants of Parliament under Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, seeking to exert control for the most part of the prison crisis and order and responsibility to the public for what happens behind high prison walls.

Meanwhile, back at the jailhouse the prison officers are allegedly hard men (and women), prepared to back out people, including remanded prisoners, who are having to be accommodated elsewhere.

The officers refuse to accept the Home Office view that the May committee inquiry into prisons was a form of arbitration over the officers' claim for money for meal breaks.

In the eyes of the Home Office, the officers' claim cannot go to arbitration, because that has already taken place in the form of the May committee. In any case, the prison officers' claim to be already earning large sums, and the Government cannot afford extra payments.

The way forward is deemed to be through a new attendance system that will do away with arguments about meal breaks, because they will be taken into account as part of gross hours of work, once a new agreement is made.

The Department of Employment's earnings survey for 1980 shows that officers are called on to work an average of 60.1 hours a week, 20.1 of them overtime, to make the prison work, that brings their average gross weekly earnings up to £192, including those whose pay was affected by absence.

More than twice average level of overtime

The May inquiry noted earlier that overtime worked by officers was more than three times that done by all men aged 21 and over, who work full-time, and more than twice that done on average by manual workers. Generally, few employees worked on average more than 50 hours a week.

Since the Home Office has made the May inquiry its Bible, it is worth seeing what it actually says in its report about the prison allowance issue. The dispute which led to the May inquiry being set up in November, 1978, had much to do with payment for breakfast breaks. The situation that led to settlements of £5.5m being made to meet claims in 1978 was at least to some extent of the Prison Department's own making, the May report says.

One of the claims now at issue is for payment for midday meal breaks in those prisons working one of the two attendance systems used in the service. The question is whether the

May committee's findings are so clear cut that there remains no possible doubt about them. The report says of two paragraphs in the code of instructions for prisons, with credible understatement: "The manner in which the relevant paragraphs have been drafted creates an unwelcome ambiguity."

But May's findings are by no means clear cut. "We have found this claim very difficult to resolve," the report says. Referring to one of the "ambiguous" paragraphs (known as 7k) in the code of instruction, the report says that, although it contains no provision for payment, the fact that payments were agreed and made before the introduction of the paragraph into the code "provides ample justification for making them thereafter."

Was May a form of arbitration, as the Home Office claims? To reply to a claim at Liverpool for breakfast break payments which led to industrial action, the May committee is "unable to make any recommendation". And it states: "We were not prepared to set ourselves up as arbiters to make decisions upon any disputed issues applicable only to a single establishment."

## Repeated warnings of coming crisis were ignored

The committee said it could examine the claimants if it was shown to involve issues of general principle and application.

A serious question remains. There is every reason to understand why Mr Whitelaw needs to exert control over what goes on in prisons, on behalf of Parliament and the public. But why are prison officers, generally regarded as part of the forces of law and order and responsible for peace-keeping in prisons, acting as they are over what many regard as a trivial issue?

Behind it lies a deep distrust of Home Office civil servants and a failure by the Government to heed warnings given repeatedly by the officers of a coming prison crisis and the pressures and dangers that they were facing.

Discontent with the May findings cannot be fully understood without reference to "Management Review III", a Home Office document containing proposals which officers feel threatened the discipline of the service. Under it the governor, the right hand, the chief officer (roughly equivalent to the sergeant-major in the Army) was to be removed from his key position. The team concluded that Chief Officer I posts were redundant and that Chief Officer II posts should be limited to the function of perimeter controllers at busy local prisons.

In evidence to the May inquiry the Prison Officers' Association said the document looked forward to "a prison service of the future where uniformed prison officers were little more than faceless ciphers".

## Churkey recalls a lost flavour

By Hugh Clayton  
Agriculture Correspondent

Poultry breeders said yesterday that they had invented a new bird which recaptured the lost flavour of the age before frozen broiler chicken. The "churkey", which made its first public appearance at the avian Hotel in London, is a mall turkey injected with what breeders call "distilled essence of chicken".

The bird was developed in three years of research at a cost of hundreds of thousands of pounds by Buxted Poultry, one of the largest broiler companies in Europe. Mr Robin Coley, managing director, said: "Our main producer is an animal, not a sausage."

The "churkey" will weigh out as much as a large broiler chicken but will cost almost 10p more. The higher price will buy what Buxted calls "the flavour of old-fashioned barnyard".

Mr Pooley said that most of the "churkey" was a secret. He said animal welfare campaigners that the company's "microturkeys" were reared with every modern comfort and convenience. The addition of salt, sugar, polyphosphate and a touch of quite magical "essence" turned the bird into "churkey".

The bird is extracted from glowing carcasses of chicken. "Those who think we are rearing a product which is a bit of a laugh will be very disappointed," Mr Pooley said.

## Bastard' system of block grants 'satisfies nobody'

Christopher Warman  
Local Government Correspondent

A new block grant to local authorities proposed by the Government was "a bastard system which is going to satisfy nobody", Mr Thomas Cauter, chairman of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, said yesterday.

There was a shift away from the spirit of a unitary grant, with emphasis on accountability, to a direct control.

Cauter, addressing a meeting of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance accountants, said that the justification for the Local Government Bill, which was giving the final say in Parliament, was to give power to local government to control individual local authority

## Detention for soldier in fatal 'joke'

From Our Correspondent  
Southampton

A soldier asleep on sentry duty was shot through the chest at a training exercise by a comrade who intended only to frighten him, a court martial at Bulford Camp, on Salisbury Plain, was told yesterday.

But the rifle was loaded and within 20 minutes Gunner Carlton Cocking, aged 21, was dead. Gunner Kevin Harris, aged 23, serving with 22 Local Battalion, Royal Artillery, stationed at Parkhill, Wiltshire, was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to six months' detention. The sentence is subject to confirmation.

Gunner Harris, from Hull, told the court that he and another soldier were due to take over guard duty at 8 am at the ammunition compound in the jungle army camp at Belise, the Central American colony, last April.

When they arrived they were surprised to find no one there to challenge them. They went into the compound and found the two sentries asleep. They then decided to play the joke which went wrong.

Both took Armalite rifles belonging to the two sentries and stood over the sleeping guards. Captain Nicholas Ratcliffe, his troop commander, said: "Harris was sent to Belise as the best recruit in the troop, as a bonus for him. He is a hard working, loyal and very sincere soldier, and the CO would like to retain him in the battery."

Not only is there the provision that central government actually specifies the right amount of expenditure for each local authority to levy and the right amount of expenditure for each local authority to levy, but there is also much increased power for central government to manipulate the rate of grant.

"We have seen a major shift in the balance of power between central and local government," Mr Cauter said. "County councils' plight: Low-spending county councils could suffer through the formula to distribute the Government's rate support grant under the block grant, Mr Ian Couper, chairman of the Association of County Councils' finance committee, said yesterday.

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## Faked photographs taken in 1970s

By Frances Gibb

Mr Erich Sommer, a company director of Barnet, Hertfordshire, yesterday told the Central Criminal Court that he had been hoodwinked into building a collection of "Victorian" photographs of wells and street scenes which later turned out to have been taken in the 1970s using child models.

He had staked what little standing he had on the collection, said to be by a Victorian photographer called Francis Herdell, and if he had known in 1974 that the photographs were recent, he would never have paid £600 for 10 of them.

Graham Owendon, aged 39, an artist of Painsbridge, Bodmin, Cornwall, and Howard Grey, aged 38, a photographer, of Stockport Road, Clapham, London, pleaded not guilty to conspiring between 1974 and 1978 to obtaining property by deception. Mr Owendon also denies obtaining £1,140 from Mr Sommer by representing photographs taken in the twentieth century as Victorian.

Three mothers said in evidence that their children, all at the time models, had posed. The trial continues today.



The Duchess of Devonshire and Lord Hartington, her son, examining a painting of Georgiana Spencer, Duchess of Devonshire from 1774 to 1806, by Sir Joshua Reynolds in the exhibition of family treasures from Chatsworth House. It opens at the Royal Academy on Saturday.

Court of Appeal

## Loan form needed 'for accounting'

In re Dramstar Ltd  
Before Mr Justice Slade  
A creditor seeking to petition to wind up a company should first search The London Gazette for advertisement of any prior petition pending against the company or he may be in peril as to his costs.

His Lordship gave the warning when according to an application by F. Newman & Associates for the costs of their petition to wind up Dramstar Ltd notwithstanding their admitted failure to search for an earlier petition pending against the company, they should have their costs up to the time when they became aware of its existence.

Mr Mark Sturder for Newman & Associates said that on July 22, 1980, a petition was presented by Ready Mixed Concrete Ltd for an order to wind up Dramstar. October 1 was the date for the hearing of the petition, and it was advertised in The London Gazette.

Continued from preceding column  
The petition was presented for an accounting purpose; it was as to part falsified. The fact that the two parties were not the same did not exonerate the man who was responsible for the falsification. The reverse side contained the signature and declaration of the truth of the particulars given.

Much would turn in a case like the present upon the precise nature of the proposal form in question. In giving the answer "yes" to the question posed in the reference, the Lordships would add the proviso that the answer must be "yes" if the form which had been falsified been materially different from that which they were considering here.

Solicitors: DPP, Treasury Solicitor.

The Attorney General's Reference (October 28) was No 2 (not 32) of 1980.

Continued in next column

## Search safeguard for petitioners

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Continued in next column

## Group dyes seal pups pink to prevent cull

From Ronald Faux  
Kirkwall

Conservationists have sprayed hundreds of grey seal pups in Orkney and the Western Isles with indelible pink dye to make their pelts worthless.

The spraying, by the Sea Shepherd Fund, was intended to prevent a cull of 2,000 pups by 10 licensed hunters, due to begin tomorrow. The group said that the dye was harmless, but other conservation groups denied that. Mr Norman Henning, of the Scottish Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, demanded last night that further spraying should be prevented. He said spraying could cause a pup to lose its scent and to be abandoned.

The present purpose of the commission by Newman & Associates for their solicitors to make searches did not constitute sufficient reason to deprive them of their costs. In re General Financial Bank the Court of Appeal did not treat the advertisement of the first petition as itself constituting notice to the second petitioner. Moreover, the current practice of the Companies Department was to give notice to the second petitioner by letter, and the second petitioner was informed of the existence of an earlier one.

However, it should be emphasized that for other purposes a petitioner who presented a petition without making prior searches in the Gazette might well be treated as doing so at his own peril as regards costs. For example, the rule was not intended to cover the case where an earlier petition was presented in the County Court, because the Companies Department in London might not necessarily have knowledge of it.

In the result Newman's petition was dismissed but an order for its costs up to September 22 would be made.

Solicitor: Sharpe Pritchard for Putnam, Amersham.

In Chancery Division  
Mr F. W. Woolworth and Others (October 28), Mr Charles Sparrow, QC, and Mr R. Spalding appeared for the respondents, and Mr T. Cullen, QC, and Mr John Baldwin for the defendants.

For many purposes the first appearance of the advertisement

## Britain behind Europe in supporting children

By Pat Healy  
Social Services Correspondent

Britain lags behind many of her European partners in providing support for children, according to the first study to compare systematically help through social security benefits, tax, education, health services and housing.

Compared with childless couples, the purchasing power of a family supporting two children on average earnings is reduced by 10 per cent in Britain, which ranks sixth of the nine European member countries on that measure, the same family receives an extra £439 a year.

The research, supported by the European Community, was carried out by the Social Science Research Council, shows that all nine countries provide financial support for children; but the methods and value vary considerably.

Only Denmark does not have a universal family allowance or child benefit system without a means test, but it has the most progressive system in relation to income.

The research compares the values of the various systems for families of different sizes and income levels. On most measures, Britain comes near the bottom but above the rankings for Ireland and Italy, which are consistently the least generous.

Britain's comparative position improves if the lower income levels and in the help given to families with one child.

The combined value of child support for a two-child family at average earnings last January ranged, as a proportion of net income, from 1.036 in Luxembourg to 0.595 in Ireland.

Child Support in the European Community (Macdonald and Evans, Estover Road, Plymouth, £6.95).

## Cost of riot trial 'could be £500,000'

From Our Correspondent  
Bristol

Magistrates hearing the committal proceedings against 16 people accused of taking part in the Bristol riot in Bristol last April were told yesterday that a Crown Court trial could cost £500,000.

A defence solicitor, Mrs Gareth Pearce, told the magistrates: "It could take four to six months and cost between £250,000 and £500,000."

Mrs Pearce is appearing for one of the accused, Carlton Sharpe, who is charged with causing £15,000 of damage to the Post Office on the night of the riot.

The committal proceedings are expected to end next week.

## Group dyes seal pups pink to prevent cull

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However, it should be emphasized that for other purposes a petitioner who presented a petition without making prior searches in the Gazette might well be treated as doing so at his own peril as regards costs. For example, the rule was not intended to cover the case where an earlier petition was presented in the County Court, because the Companies Department in London might not necessarily have knowledge of it.

In the result Newman's petition was dismissed but an order for its costs up to September 22 would be made.

Solicitor: Sharpe Pritchard for Putnam, Amersham.

In Chancery Division  
Mr F. W. Woolworth and Others (October 28), Mr Charles Sparrow, QC, and Mr R. Spalding appeared for the respondents, and Mr T. Cullen, QC, and Mr John Baldwin for the defendants.

For many purposes the first appearance of the advertisement

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## Group dyes seal pups pink to prevent cull

From Ronald Faux  
Kirkwall

Conservationists have sprayed hundreds of grey seal pups in Orkney and the Western Isles with indelible pink dye to make their pelts worthless.

The spraying, by the Sea Shepherd Fund, was intended to prevent a cull of 2,000 pups by 10 licensed hunters, due to begin tomorrow. The group said that the dye was harmless, but other conservation groups denied that. Mr Norman Henning, of the Scottish Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, demanded last night that further spraying should be prevented. He said spraying could cause a pup to lose its scent and to be abandoned.

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### META MACHINE TOOLS

A leading Italian electrical and



## WEST EUROPE



Pilgrims in St Peter's Square reach out to touch the Pope standing in his car during the weekly general audience yesterday.

## Bishops disappointed by secrecy of proposals put to the Pope

From Peter Nichols  
Rome, Oct 29

The last word is far from being heard on the Roman Catholic Church's synod of bishops which closed on Saturday, and one of the reasons is the decision to keep secret the proposals put to the Pope on such questions as marriage and birth control.

The disappointment which many bishops—some of them explicitly saying so—felt after their month in Rome, of discussion on the family, is due in part to the decision to keep secret the ideas they had hoped the Pope would take into consideration before addressing them in his final speech.

That speech, delivered on Saturday at the closing session in the Sixtine Chapel, was widely regarded as harsh and legalistic. In particular, his revival of the idea that divorced and remarried Catholics could be readmitted to the full life of the Church only if they agreed to give up sexual relations with their spouses, was seen to be not only hard but difficult to apply in modern conditions of pastoral necessity.

It is thought that the proposals put to the Pope by the synod showed notable generosity and openness on many subjects and not only on this one. Seven out of 11 marriage groups into which the synod was divided, were under-

stood to have proposed moves to help remarried Catholics with out destroying the ideal of indissolubility of marriage.

During the preparatory stage, an English-speaking archbishop said that both the drafts emerging from the language groups and the final proposals should be made public and, if this did not happen, "it would be disastrous".

The 216 bishops first worked out 140 propositions. These were reduced to 50 by a committee of three, presided by Cardinal Lorscheider, the Archbishop of Portland; the Archbishop of Cincinnati; Mar Joseph Bernardini; and Cardinal Karzinger, the Archbishop of Munich. His concluding speech the Pope spoke of having received 43 propositions, which meant that another seven somehow fell by the way.

Through somewhat tortuous means of learning something about these final 50 propositions, it seems that there was insistence in one of them, dealing with marriage on the importance of keeping in mind the ideas of the Vatican Council on conjugal love as well as the 1968 encyclical *Humanae Vitae* which reaffirmed the traditional ban on birth control.

Another proposition is thought to have expressed acceptance that grave problems had been created by *Humanae Vitae*. One was the conse-

quences of the demographic explosion, another the difficulties for married life (especially among the poor). A third consideration was the importance of education of children because the aim of life was not simply biological.

A proposition is believed to call for deeper study of the natural planning methods in the light of the needs of human dignity as well as of the doctrine of the Church. One of the features of the synod was the presence of 21 experts in natural planning methods who briefed the bishops on related problems.

An effort was made to differentiate birth control from the question of abortion by calling for support of "honest" methods for preventing conception as opposed to preventing births.

A number of bishops—and the Canadians were most vocal on this—expressed dissatisfaction with the purely consultative nature of the synod. The Pope listens to their discussions and takes what he wants from the results.

Many of them must have hoped that the presence in Rome of representatives of the worldwide Catholic hierarchy to debate the essential question of the family could have been allowed to make a more decisive contribution to papal thinking on the subject.

## World View

by Arrigo Levi

## Failure cannot shatter the socialist dream

How difficult it is to be a socialist. In Portugal, Soares is out. In France, Mitterand stays in, but at the price of carrying out a policy that can only confirm him as a born loser at the next presidential elections.

In Italy, Signor Craxi's aggressive strategy and vast ambitions have so frightened both the Christian Democrats and the Communists that the "big two" may even reach a new historical compromise.

In Britain, the strategy of the left threatens to split the party and deliver Britain into the hands of Thatcherism for a generation.

In spite of such difficulties, there are more socialists in Europe today than ever before. The socialist group is the biggest one in the European Parliament. Huge masses of workers and members of the middle classes, and legions of intellectuals, still recognise themselves as socialists.

The main reason why it is, nevertheless, so difficult to be a socialist, is a noble one: socialists have higher aims than most people. They still dream of a utopia, a classless society of equals with universal prosperity, and on top of that, perfect freedom for the individual.

It is utopian, but never becomes realistic. But if it is a dreamer, it is difficult not to be a socialist. And dreaming is very human.

The power of the socialist dream is so great that there are many, otherwise quite intelligent people, who have developed total blindness to the dismal failure of the only comprehensive theory of socialism, the Marxist one.

Marxist "real socialism" has proved unable to offer either plenty, or freedom, or the idea that the full state ownership of the means of production could be the basis of a socialist utopia clearly appears, today, as just a historical hallucination.

Historical experience has taught us that "socialism" can only provide the basis for a centralized, totalitarian and intolerant political power.

It deprives the workers of their union freedoms, and the consumers of their right of choice. It provides the worst possible system for the allocation of scarce resources. It slows down innovation. It creates widespread alienation and psychological disorientation among the workers.

Marxism has been thoroughly tried out, and has been found to be a total failure, especially if judged from a socialist point of view.

Simple ignorance, though widespread, cannot explain why, in spite of that, there remains such a powerful misanthropic European socialism who think of achieving their dream through more and more nationalisations and bureaucratic planning.

Such stubborn insistence, especially among French and British socialists (the archaic horror of the programme common and of the Labour "left" economic platform) on such patently wrong ideas, can only be produced by the fact that other ideas have not been found to be equally satisfactory.

Indeed, the "mixed economy" welfare state model, the dominant one in the west, in spite of its great historic achievement, keeps presenting great blemishes: inflation, unemployment, and a kind of aridity of contemporary terrorism. There are glaring injustices and inequalities, increasing greediness. The only other heirs to a utopian doctrine, the Christian fundamentalists, are equally unhappy about "real capitalism".

So, socialists are more than ever in search of a formula, and they come up with the different varieties of "socialism" in Italy, autogestion in France, *Mitbestimmung* in Germany, neo-Marxism in Britain and elsewhere. Socialists also turn for inspiration to some of the interesting theories of Eastern Europe, like "market socialism". Or they resign themselves to the task of managing as well as they can modern capitalism.

None of these theories seems capable of providing the new gospel the socialists dream of. There are quite a few socialist St. Johns the Baptists around, but no Messiah.

For that, we may have to wait until the ideas are felt of the great social changes of this creative age of confusion, during which the traditional defenders of the socialist faith, the industrial workers, are turning into an organized but small pressure group, inside the great magma of the classless middle classes.

Maybe the children, or the children's children of this classless society, will invent the new socialism. In the meantime, socialists luckily survive and keep going, but in a state of confusion, or possibly because of it.

Why the placid, and so successful German example is not more popular among European socialists is difficult to explain. Maybe socialists really enjoy the difficulty of being socialists.

In the long run, this may even be all for the best.  
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## OVERSEAS



Major-General Sir John Acland at Buckingham Palace yesterday.

## Gen Acland praises Mr Mugabe

Major-General Sir John Acland, the commander of the British and Commonwealth monitoring force in the transition of Southern Rhodesia to Zimbabwe, praised the insinuation of the KGB for that service from Prince Charles at Buckingham Palace yesterday (the Press Association reports).

Sir John described Mr Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, as a "most splendid man".

He added: "I got on tremendously well with him and I only hope and pray that black and white can learn to trust each other in this country."

"I hope that what little we were able to do in Zimbabwe will be enough for them to build on in the future."

Sir John commanded men from Britain, Kenya, Fiji, Australia, and New Zealand during three months leading up to the elections.

Twelve other officers from the monitoring force received honours and awards from the Queen's Birthday Medal.

## Attempt to remove the judge in Tekere murder trial fails

From Frederick Cleary  
Salisbury, Oct 29

An application for Mr Justice Pitman, a local judge, to remove himself from the murder trial of Mr Edgar Tekere, the Zimbabwe Minister of Manpower Development and Planning, was rejected in the High Court here today.

In a 20-minute judgment, Mr Justice Pitman said there was a "total absence of any reason on grounds" for Mr Tekere to believe he would not receive a fair trial before a judge appointed during the rule of the "rebel" Rhodesian-Front government.

Mr Tekere and seven bodyguards are due to go on trial on November 3 for the alleged murder of Mr Gerald Adams on his farm near Salisbury on August 4. While not disputing their killing of Mr Adams, the defendants will claim they should not be prosecuted under the five-year-old *Indigenity and Compensation Act* during the recent war.

Under this Act, members of the Rhodesian security forces were protected by law if they acted against civilians "in good faith for the suppression of terrorism" during the recent war.

The defence team led by Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, also asked that Mr Justice Pitman remove himself as trial judge because he was appointed to the bench by the government of Ian Smith which in turn had considered Mr Tekere a terrorist.

But today Mr Justice Pitman said that while he had been appointed by the Rhodesian-Front Government, the "so-called government of national unity" of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the caretaker government of Lord Soames, the British Governor, as well as the Independent Rhodesian Government of Mr Robert Mugabe.

had recognized the judiciary. "It is inevitable that all judges must be regarded as validly holding office," he said.

The judge also noted that from Mr Tekere's intention to rely for an acquittal on the *Indigenity and Compensation Act*, it could only be assumed "that he does not dispute validity of my office."

Mr Justice Pitman said when appointed to the bench in 1975 that he had taken the oath of allegiance to Rhodesia and the oath of loyalty to the judiciary of Rhodesia. Both oaths were in the same form as those required to be taken by judges in terms of the 1961 Southern Rhodesian Constitution and the present constitution.

The oath to the judiciary specifically required him not to identify himself in any emotional way with the government in power.

The judge said that the only way he would avoid the application for his removal would be if he himself had previously indicated he was hostile to Mr Tekere or his bodyguards. "But no such allegation has been made," he said. "I have been aware of any personal hostility he would have been duty bound to remove himself."

After delivering his judgment, Mr Justice Pitman, who has been in Salisbury since Mr Tekere and his bodyguards they should not feel that by making their applications for this removal they had prejudged their case.

The judge said the application was perfectly proper and had been made in a perfectly proper manner. "I wish to make it quite clear that they (the accused) need have no fear of having made an error which is going to prejudice their case," he said. Mr Tekere showed no reaction.

## Zimbabwe sets up its own national news agency

From Our Correspondent  
Salisbury, Oct 29

The Zimbabwe Government took a further step into the news media business this week when it announced the formation of a national news agency to be known as the Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency (Zina).

This development comes after the South African Press Association requested the Government to establish a national news agency in the Inter-African News Agency (Zina).

The Mugabe Government already controls the national radio and television networks. Dr Nathan Shamiso, Min-

## Four killed by grenade during funeral

From Our Correspondent  
Salisbury, Oct 29

Four men died and 16 were injured early today when a hand grenade was thrown into a crowd gathered for the funeral of a man killed in a Salisbury suburb of Delareyville. Police said automatic rifle fire was also directed at the mourners who were Zanu (PF) supporters.

In another incident a grenade was thrown at a passing motor vehicle in the Chitungwiza suburb, south of Salisbury. Four bystanders were injured. A cyclist was injured when a grenade was thrown at him at Gwelo.

## Majlis to debate US hostages issue in public

Tehran, Oct 29.—The Majlis, the Iranian Parliament, will hold a public debate tomorrow on the fate of the American hostages and is likely to set conditions for their release in line with those laid down by Ayatollah Khomeini, the religious leader, many members of parliament said today.

They predicted a final decision on the hostages either tomorrow or at the next session on Saturday. These forecasts were made today at the end of a close door debate.

Only a few MPs said that supplementary conditions might still be imposed. They said that Parliament had discussed the possibility of demanding advanced warning radar, anti-aircraft and anti-submarine systems, and withdrawal of American forces from the Gulf area. But they did not consider these problems as very important in the framework of the hostages issue.

Parliament's seven-hour session, which would start this afternoon draw up a summary of the secret deliberations held on Sunday, Monday and this morning, several MPs disclosed. Agency France Presse.

## Iran claims its forces have entered Iraq

From Tawfik Makhlouf  
Beirut, Oct 29

Iran said its forces had driven into Iraq's oil-rich Khuzestan province, towards their own frontier in Northern Khuzestan today killing at least 35 Iraqi soldiers. It added, in a military communiqué, that Iranian forces had launched attacks into Iraq. If the report is true, it would be the first time that Iranian land forces have struck at targets inside Iraqi territory since the Gulf war started some six weeks ago. Heavy fighting was reported near the border towns of Ilam and Mehriz in the central sector of the front.

The Iraqis, for their part, said that their air defence had shot down two Iranian F-4 Phantom jet aircraft and killed several Iranians in fighting during the night and today. But they did not say where these losses were inflicted.

The Iranian communiqué said that two Iraqi attempts to cross two bridges over the Karun river had been repulsed. It did not mention, however, the situation in the southern port town of Khanaqin, which the Iraqis claimed to have taken. The Iraqis have recently said that their forces have taken control

of the city and hoisted the Iraqi flag over the Governor's office there. The bridges on the Karun cross the link of the city with the oil centre of Abadan, which the Iraqis claim to have cut off from the rest of Iraq.

In an earlier communiqué, the Iraqis said that some 330 Iraqis had been killed "and several enemy positions smashed".

The casualty figures given by the two sides have provoked the concern of Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, who appealed to both Iraq and Iran to use "utmost care" in distinguishing between military and civilian targets.

The Iraqis were reported to have shelled the military base town of Dehuk using Soviet-made missiles. It was the second such attack since the beginning of the war. In a letter to Dr Waldheim, Mr Saadoun Hammadi, the Iraqi Foreign Minister, said the Iraqi forces had "defended their territory" and that a "practical" solution to the Gulf crisis would be a ceasefire and immediate negotiations between Iraq and Iran under United Nations auspices.

## EEC unable to prevent big grain sale to Russia

From Michael Hornsby  
Brussels, Oct 29

The EEC has moved to plug a serious loophole in its control of grain exports to the Soviet Union, but apparently too late to prevent the subsidized sale of 500,000 tonnes of cereal-based animal feed to the Russians. The deal is expected to cost EEC taxpayers at least £10m.

A spokesman for the European Commission said today that it had temporarily suspended export subsidies for these products so as to stop further sales. But nothing could be done to revoke the subsidies which had already been applied for and granted.

The suspension will only last for three days unless endorsed by the Commission's Cereals Management Committee, which will be asked to give its blessing at a meeting here tomorrow.

The control system set up by the Commission last year to prevent the invasion of Afghanistan for monitoring grain exports to the Soviet Union, under which prospective buyers have to tender for export contracts, call for export animal feed. As a result the export subsidies were granted automatically when applied for.

According to the Commission, the subsidies were applied for by two West German firms, and it was after a tip-off from Bonn that Brussels acted to plug the gap. The spokesman said that no special controls have been put in place to prevent the sale of animal feed to the Russians.

It appears that the Russians are now in the market for animal feed partly because of the partial American embargo on grain supplies and partly because they have had a very

## Greeks seek to keep balance with the Turks

From Mario Modiano  
Athens, Oct 29

American and Greek diplomats today began preliminary talks in Athens on a new defence cooperation agreement which will regulate the status of the United States military installations in Greece and specify the support Greece will be entitled to expect.

After the return of Greece to Nato last week, the future of the American bases which have been here for 27 years is no longer in doubt.

Mr Constantinos Mitsotakis, the Foreign Minister, said today it was the Government's intention to get an agreement on the bases as soon as possible.

A draft was submitted to Athens early last month but Greek officials were apparently not satisfied. Preoccupied with maintaining the balance of power between itself and Turkey, comparisons are inevitably made with the fairly generous operation agreements signed earlier this year between Washington and Ankara.

After today's meeting of the two chief negotiators, Mr Stavros Roussou, Assistant Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry, and Mr Milton Kovner, the American minister in Athens, it was announced that only procedural matters had been discussed.

The Greeks are likely to press for a firm American commitment to maintain a reasonable equilibrium of forces in the Aegean while the Americans will want to know to what extent they will be allowed to use their bases in Greece for non-Nato purposes.

However much the bases agreement is pegged on the partnership of the United States and Greece in Nato, it is

## Only Luxembourg likely to meet Nato growth target

By Henry Stanhope  
Defence Correspondent

Only tiny Luxembourg with its 680-strong army is likely, among West European nations, to meet Nato's demand for a three per cent growth in defence spending in 1981, it was claimed yesterday.

The authoritative journal *Aviation Week* quoted preliminary forecasts by Nato officials who have been monitoring the response of all member states to the initiative launched by President Carter in 1977. One official in Brussels spoke of "serious concern" about the programme.

The ability of Britain and Norway to reach the 3 per cent target is said to depend upon inflation. There has been speculation in London during recent weeks that Britain will increase its defence spending by 1.5 per cent in real terms this year, despite Mrs Thatcher's firm commitment to the Carter initiative.

Elsewhere the price of oil, general inflation and the recession in trade have been working against even the best of intentions. Even the relatively prosperous West Germans are likely to raise defence spending by 2.5 per cent at most, according to Nato.

The Danish Government has already angered the Americans by announcing a planned freeze on defence spending in real terms between 1981 and 1985.

Belgium is facing severe economic difficulties and is cutting back on military training. The Netherlands, according to *Aviation Week*, is likely to show a growth of more than 1.5 per cent, like Britain, but the French defence budget is expected to rise by 18 per cent, but French forces are not committed to the alliance. Luxembourg expects to raise spending by one per cent, but it is too insignificant to bring much joy to officials in Brussels.

Canada is also expected to reach the target after falling short of it in previous years, and NATO is looking forward, but not with total certainty, at Washington, where even President Carter has had to struggle to meet his own target.

With Soviet defence spending continuing to grow by about 4.5 per cent a year, and the European powers floundering badly, Nato is hoping for a strong lead from the United States.

## Hundreds may be charged in £910m Italian fraud

Rome, Oct 29.—A 2,000,000 lire (about £910m) fraud that involved evasion of duty on oil products was detailed today on the front pages of Italian newspapers.

The scandal has been public knowledge for some time, but yesterday magistrates in 18 north Italian cities issued nearly 100 arrest warrants and formally warned more than 300 other people that they might face charges.

Those under arrest include General Raffaele Giudice, former commander of the customs police, whose son runs a small oil refinery. General Donato Lo Prete, chief of staff of the customs, has been suspended and warned of possible charges.

The Milan newspaper *Corriere della Sera* described the fraud as "among the most grave in the history of the Republic... a river of money... certainly the most enormous organized fiscal evasion". It appears to involve false customs documents or dealers selling oil products for uses other than those for which duty was levied.

Petrol costs 700 lire a litre, of which 420 lire is duty. Other fuels carry far lower rates and the customs police are alleged to have charged dealers the lower rate and split the profit with them.

Signor Francesco Reviglio, the Finance Minister, said in a newspaper interview that some 200 people might shortly face prosecution. Magistrates have named most of them as oil dealers throughout northern Italy who were alleged to have evaded duty in collusion with customs officers.

The Communist Party newspaper, *L'Unita*, has named several Christian Democrat politicians alleged to have benefited from the fraud.—Reuter.

## Autobahn protest

Innsbruck, Oct 29.—Austrian protesters planned an increase in tolls used about 500 cars to block the Brenner autobahn, one of the main motorways.

## Swiss minister's visit

Berne, Oct 29.—Mr Pierre Aubert, the Swiss Foreign Minister, will pay an official visit to Britain from November 5 to 7.

## Herr Schmidt to meet Pope at state reception

From Our Correspondent  
Berlin, Oct 29

The long protocol wrangle over where the Pope and Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, will meet during the Pope's visit to West Germany, which starts on November 15 is over. They will meet at Herr Schmidt's at the Chancellery, and wanted to meet him at the reception to be given by the Beethoven Hall in Bonn.

Herr Schmidt did not approve, and when a proposal put forward by the Chancellery was rejected by the Vatican, Herr Carstens decided to give a state reception at Castle Augustusburg.

## Communist candidate for Portuguese presidency

Lisbon, Oct 29.—The Portuguese Communist Party's central committee has selected Senhor Carlos Brito, a leading member of the party since its clandestine days in the Salazar era, as its candidate for the presidential election on December 7.

Senator Brito headed the Communist parliamentary party during the last session of the National Assembly. He was chosen at the end of a national Communist Party meeting attended by more than 1,000 delegates.

According to a statement, the delegates authorized the central committee and its policy subcommittee to decide "definitively at the appropriate time" whether Senator Brito's candidacy should be upheld or withdrawn before December 7.

Senator Brito is the tenth candidate for the presidency.

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## China ambivalent over Kampuchea

From David Bonavia  
Peking, Oct 29

The short visit to Peking this week by General Prem Thiseaonanda, Prime Minister of Thailand, has brought out the basic differences in the Thai and Chinese attitudes towards the solution of the Kampuchean problem.

Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, has emphasized to General Prem that Vietnamese troops must be withdrawn from Kampuchea before a settlement can be reached on a conference of interested parties.

However, Mr Zhao has left it unclear whether China expects a complete pull-out of Vietnamese occupation forces as a precondition for an international conference, or whether it feels the withdrawal could take place simultaneously with the conference.

The Thai, on the other hand, are understood to feel that Vietnamese occupation is a fait accompli in Kampuchea and that a political solution dependent on a complete troop withdrawal is unrealistic.

On the other hand, the Thai are understood to feel that Vietnamese occupation is a fait accompli in Kampuchea and that a political solution dependent on a complete troop withdrawal is unrealistic.

Few governments would want to see the world's largest oil producer, Saudi Arabia, become a substantial international oil

power would be seen as a necessary order in Kampuchea while elections were held. But there is no guarantee that the elections would produce a government strong enough to hold the country together.

The three regions of Mr Heng Samrin in Phnom Penh has the virtue of pursuing relatively benign internal policies but it is opposed by Vietnam precisely because it is not strong enough to cope with the Khmer Rouge on its own.

China's leaders seem to feel that the Indo-China situation is a direct threat to Thailand, having virtually taken over the former's domestic theory of the Americans.

The Thai are fairly confident that they can defend their borders against frontal attack. Even by Vietnamese troops. But the domestic situation remains a headache.

In recent months the China has been all too ready to do to play down its verbal support for the Khmer Rouge. It has been all too ready to do to play down its verbal support for the Khmer Rouge.

China's policy in the region is to keep the Khmer Rouge in power, which is China's main route to trade with the outside world and a likely source of oil.

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# Benefit Democrats, languages

Mr. Albert Juarez, the West Coast director of the National Economic Development Association, says that job is to advise minorities to want to establish businesses in California. He expects the Hispanics to parallel and exceed black growth. But he does not believe that a bilingual nation will lead to confrontation on the pattern of that in Czechoslovakia.

Most Hispanics are docile people. But of course if they're exploited or oppressed they'll turn on you and kick you in the











SPORT

Football

# Tueart's talent stands out as tall as a City skyscraper

By Gerald Richmond  
Manchester City 5, Notts County 1  
A remarkable display by Dennis Tueart, who scored four goals, sent Manchester City bounding into the quarter-final round of the Football League Cup. They beat the second division leaders decisively in last night's fourth-round tie at Maine Road.  
Before Tueart wrapped it all up there were many occasions when Corigan came to City's rescue, making specially good saves from McCulloch and Barkley. Tueart came back to the English football test season after a spell with New York Cosmos and showed in this match that his old international skills have not disappeared. Notts County simply could not contain him.  
It was, in some ways, a victory tinged with irony. For the three players brought in by John Bond—McDonald, Hutchinson and Gow—were ineligible and Daley was ruled out through suspension. This was a team composed entirely of Malcolm Allison's players and if Mr Bond has brought Tueart back to the City, it will begin with a careerworn appearance of men who have compressed a year's worries into little more than two months.  
A mistake by Benjamin did more to soothe them than any managerial panacea. In the thirty-sixth minute the County full back tried to find Avramovic and instead placed the ball in the City goal. Corigan, who accepted the gift with alacrity and curled in his shot.  
After that City began to penetrate more consistently down the wings but, for as long as there was only one goal in it, they had little security and were forced to stretch by a header from Christie. If the game had started un-

# West Bromwich never look like scoring

By John Nicholls  
Preston 0  
West Bromwich 0  
It was, I suppose, a typical cup tie between two teams who had fouled each other in the previous round. West Bromwich played out their first half in a defensive, almost catatonic, manner. They were not even allowed to play the ball into the opposition half. The only sign of life came from a corner which was headed by a defender. The second half was equally uneventful. The only sign of life came from a corner which was headed by a defender. The only sign of life came from a corner which was headed by a defender.

# Palace survive air attacks to vindicate Walley

By Nicholas Harling  
Norwich 1  
Crystal Palace 1  
Crystal Palace, a club without a manager or an away point last night, responded to a superb goal by Graham Walsh to survive a night of air attacks. The Palace were the only team in the first division to score in the second half. The goal was scored by Graham Walsh, who had been in the Palace for a short time. The goal was scored by Graham Walsh, who had been in the Palace for a short time.

# Norway score their first cup success

Switzerland 1, Norway 2  
Bern, Oct 29.—Norway scored their first cup success in the World Cup qualifying group four match in the Wankdorf Stadium here on Saturday.  
It took the Norwegians just five minutes to go ahead when Døsseland scored. The goal was scored by Døsseland, who had been in the Norway team for a short time. The goal was scored by Døsseland, who had been in the Norway team for a short time.

# Blackpool call on Greenhoff

Alan Ball, the Blackpool manager, has signed Jimmy Greenhoff, a striker from Manchester United. The goal was scored by Greenhoff, who had been in the Blackpool team for a short time. The goal was scored by Greenhoff, who had been in the Blackpool team for a short time.

Rugby Union

# All Blacks rely on conquerors of Swansea

By Peter West  
Rugby Correspondent  
For the centenary international against Wales next Saturday, the All Blacks have selected a side which gave Swansea a resounding thrashing last week. This means that they will be relying on the players who were the conquerors of Swansea. The All Blacks have selected a side which gave Swansea a resounding thrashing last week.



Brice Robertson, who plays his 100th game in an All Black jersey, against Wales on Saturday.

# Herts give their supporters a fright

By Peter Marston  
Surrey 10, Hertfordshire 13  
By virtue of their narrow victory against Sussex at Brighton yesterday, Hertfordshire advanced to Group B winners in the London Division of the county championship sponsored by Thurst. To a play-off next Wednesday.

# Surrey do all that is required of them

By Peter West  
Surrey 10, Eastern Counties 6  
The wind whistled keenly through East Angles yesterday, but it did not stop Surrey from doing all that was necessary at Shilling's ground, just outside Cambridge, to qualify for the London division play-off of the County Championship. Surrey won by 10 wickets.

# Nothing to impede serene progress of Warwickshire

By David Hands  
Leeds 7, Warwickshire 31  
Leicestershire's disappointing county championship record of the last decade did not encourage thoughts of victory at Condon Road, Coventry, last night. The Warwickshire team, however, was in no doubt that they would win. They won by 7 wickets.

# An unmemorable outcome to a sentimental fixture

By Alan Gibson  
Bristol 41, Exeter University 3  
Good things come to an end. The Star Inn at High Littleton, a historic pub, was closed yesterday. The pub was closed by the Exeter University team. The pub was closed by the Exeter University team.

**CERTIFIED PPA DIVIDENDS**  
All dividends are subject to scrutiny.  
FOR MATCHES PLAYED OCTOBER '23

**LITTLEWOODS POOLS LIVERPOOL**  
The £3 1/4 Millionaire Pool  
16 TOP WINNERS EACH RECEIVE £59,171

**VERNONS POOLS LIVERPOOL**  
8 GOSS A PENNY  
TREBLE CHANCE £12,488  
24 PTS £1,803.65  
22 PTS £225  
21 PTS £10.90  
20 PTS £2.30

**25 MILLION GOSS A PENNY**  
TREBLE CHANCE £12,488  
24 PTS £1,803.65  
22 PTS £225  
21 PTS £10.90  
20 PTS £2.30

# Yesterday's results and tables

League Cup	Fourth round	Results
Switzerland	1	Norway 2
Blackpool	1	Greenhoff 1
West Bromwich	0	Preston 0
Crystal Palace	1	Norwich 1
Blackpool	1	Greenhoff 1

# For the Record

### STOCKHOLM: Women's strategy first

YONKINS Miss V. Stuart (Australia) 1-0  
Johansson Miss M. (Sweden) 1-0  
Miss A. Laursson (Sweden) 1-0  
Miss B. Larsson (Sweden) 1-0  
Miss B. Ståve (Netherlands) 1-0  
Miss M. Mardalen (Sweden) 1-0  
Miss J. Russell (USA) 1-0  
Miss B. Gustavsson (Sweden) 1-0  
Miss G. Johansson (Sweden) 1-0  
Rehde (in Germany) beat 4-1  
Miss J. Tjander (USA) 1-0  
Miss B. Petersen (USA) 1-0

### COLOGNE: Grand prize tournament

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# Ice hockey

Chicago Blackhawks 4, New York Rangers 3  
The Chicago Blackhawks defeated the New York Rangers in a close game. The goal was scored by the Blackhawks, who had been in the Chicago team for a short time. The goal was scored by the Blackhawks, who had been in the Chicago team for a short time.

# Basketball

San Antonio Spurs 107, Los Angeles Lakers 97  
The San Antonio Spurs defeated the Los Angeles Lakers in a close game. The goal was scored by the Spurs, who had been in the San Antonio team for a short time. The goal was scored by the Spurs, who had been in the San Antonio team for a short time.

# Rain revives French

Durban, Oct 29.—France, reeling from a 27-15 victory over Natal in the first match of their tour of South Africa, looked to have been beaten. The goal was scored by the French, who had been in the France team for a short time. The goal was scored by the French, who had been in the France team for a short time.

# Springbok tour on

Wellington, Oct 29.—The South African Rugby Union has accepted an invitation to send a team to New Zealand next year. The goal was scored by the South Africans, who had been in the South African team for a short time. The goal was scored by the South Africans, who had been in the South African team for a short time.

# England therapist sent off

Don Gathers, the England team physiotherapist, was sent off for a foul during the match. The goal was scored by the England team, who had been in the England team for a short time. The goal was scored by the England team, who had been in the England team for a short time.

# Hockey

Cambridge 4, Exeter 3  
The Cambridge team defeated the Exeter team in a close game. The goal was scored by the Cambridge team, who had been in the Cambridge team for a short time. The goal was scored by the Cambridge team, who had been in the Cambridge team for a short time.

# No honours for Oxford finishing school

Oxford scored their 13th short corner goal in the last five minutes of the match. The goal was scored by the Oxford team, who had been in the Oxford team for a short time. The goal was scored by the Oxford team, who had been in the Oxford team for a short time.

# Referee remains unmoved by missiles

Warrington 11, New Zealand 7  
The Warrington team defeated the New Zealand team in a close game. The goal was scored by the Warrington team, who had been in the Warrington team for a short time. The goal was scored by the Warrington team, who had been in the Warrington team for a short time.

# Hockey

Cambridge 4, Exeter 3  
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SPORT

# Critical point in match between US and Britain

By Rex Bellamy  
Tennis Correspondent

The annual women's tennis contest for the Wightman Cup, between Great Britain and the United States, has reached a critical point in its history. Britain's performance during the last three days of the match has made it clear that the team could win the trophy, but it is also possible that the team will lose it. The match is being played in a very close and competitive spirit, and the outcome will be decided in the final few days of the tournament.



Miss Barker: that peaches-and-cream look.

all the players we have in the States," Mrs Lloyd, the United States captain, said that if they were to win the trophy, it would be a great achievement. She also mentioned that the match was very competitive and that the players were all doing their best. The match is expected to continue for several more days, with the outcome still uncertain.

# Gerulaitis loses temper and match

By Rex Bellamy  
Tennis Correspondent

Gerulaitis, 25, from Melbourne, lost his temper and was disqualified from the match. He was accused of using abusive language towards the referee and the opponent. The match was taking place in a high-stakes tournament, and Gerulaitis's behavior was considered unacceptable. He was given a warning, but he continued to act out, leading to his disqualification.

McNamee, 25, from Melbourne, was the opponent in the match. He was a professional player and was expected to perform well. However, the match was overshadowed by Gerulaitis's outburst. The referee had to intervene multiple times to maintain order on the court. The incident has caused a stir in the tennis community.

# Jockey Club keep tight rein on drugs

By Rex Bellamy  
Jockey Club Correspondent

If the abuse of drugs by sportsmen and women is still a cause for concern—as was reported on the centre pages of *The Times* on October 18—the jockey world is a source of hope. The racing and equestrian authorities have taken a firm line in the last decade to eradicate the use of drugs on horses. The Jockey Club has been particularly vigilant in this regard, implementing strict testing procedures and penalties for those caught using prohibited substances. Sir Desmond Plummer, the chairman of the Jockey Club, has been a key figure in this effort, ensuring that the integrity of the sport is maintained.

Earlier this year the Cheltenham Gold Cup winner, Tied Cottage, was disqualified from the race because of a suspected drug violation. The incident highlighted the Jockey Club's commitment to fair play and the well-being of the horses. The club continues to work closely with medical professionals to stay ahead of the latest drug trends and ensure a level playing field for all participants.



Sir Desmond: key figure talks of "foundation stone".

# Comfortable win for Gottfried

By Rex Bellamy  
Tennis Correspondent

Paris, Oct. 29.—The top seed, Jean Gottfried, of the United States, displaying the form that made him a favorite, won the French Junior Championship, Jerome Potier, in straight sets in the Paris Grand Prix tournament at the Stade de France. Gottfried's victory was a significant achievement, as he had been struggling in previous matches. His performance was characterized by powerful serves and precise placement of his shots.

# Lendl breaks new ground

By Rex Bellamy  
Tennis Correspondent

Melbourne, Oct. 29.—The leading Czechoslovak player, Ivan Lendl, broke new ground in the Australian Open championship, which runs from December 26 to January 4. Lendl's performance was exceptional, as he defeated several top contenders to reach the final. His victory would mark a significant milestone in his career, as he would become the first Czechoslovak to win the Australian Open. Lendl's playing style, which combines power with finesse, has been a key factor in his success.

# Gerulaitis loses temper and match

By Rex Bellamy  
Tennis Correspondent

Gerulaitis, 25, from Melbourne, lost his temper and was disqualified from the match. He was accused of using abusive language towards the referee and the opponent. The match was taking place in a high-stakes tournament, and Gerulaitis's behavior was considered unacceptable. He was given a warning, but he continued to act out, leading to his disqualification.

# Dope has no place in top people's prize ring

By Rex Bellamy  
Jockey Club Correspondent

because the British team quite rightly refused to have drug tests taken in on-site conditions with hypodermic needles. The officials were forced to give the British team a choice: either undergo the tests or forfeit the prize. The British team chose to undergo the tests, demonstrating their commitment to fair play and the well-being of the horses. The incident has led to a re-evaluation of drug testing procedures in the jockey world, with a focus on ensuring that the tests are both effective and humane.

# outhwell programme

By Rex Bellamy  
Jockey Club Correspondent

46 BOTTESFORD CHASE (Div 1: Novices: £538: 3m 110yd)	
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# Diamond Edge to gain by rival's absence

By Rex Bellamy  
Jockey Club Correspondent

Narratib and pounds and best him by a length and a half in the Wincanton today. Diamond Edge, who was the favorite, was ridden by jockey John Smith. The race was a close contest, with several other horses running well. Diamond Edge's victory was a significant achievement, as it marked his first win in a high-stakes race. The absence of his main rival, Narratib, was a key factor in his success. The race was well-attended, with a large crowd of spectators watching from the stands.

# Tinkler again in trouble with stewards

By Rex Bellamy  
Jockey Club Correspondent

Nigel Tinkler, the Thirsk trainer, is in trouble with the stewards of the Jockey Club in London after his 20 to 1 Nickerdancer finished third in the 20 to 1 Nickerdancer Handicap. The stewards have accused Tinkler of interfering with the race, claiming that he had used his influence to ensure that Nickerdancer finished in a certain position. Tinkler has denied the allegations, stating that Nickerdancer was the best horse in the race and that he had no influence over the outcome. The case is currently under review, and a decision is expected in the near future.

# Lowdown Hurdle (Handicap: £851: 24m)

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# Wincanton selections

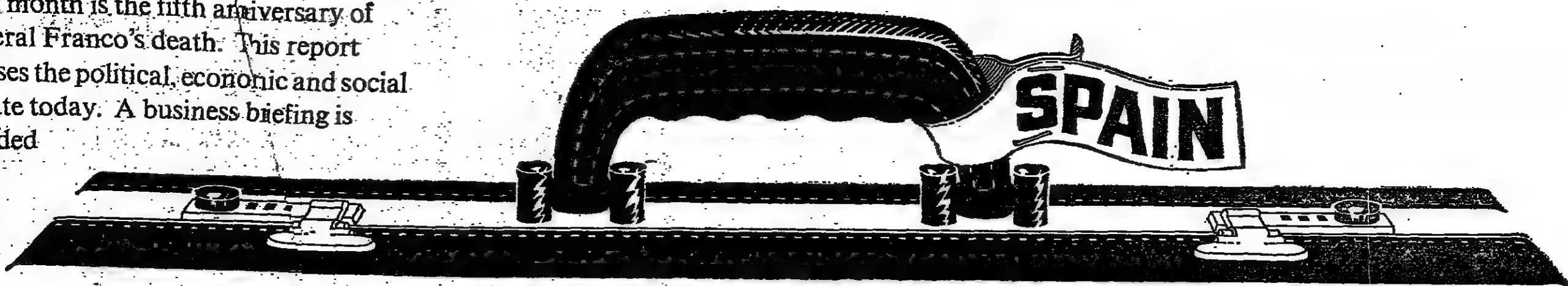
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Next month is the fifth anniversary of General Franco's death. This report assesses the political, economic and social climate today. A business briefing is included



## Deadlocks in regions

Madrid's main banking was closed on October 12, by 1,000 people paying homage to the Civil Guard. It was Hispanic Day, Columbus Day as it is known elsewhere, the day on which Spaniards celebrate a universal extension of their culture. Coming as it did nearly a year after the death of Franco, the rally was significant for a number of reasons. It showed that the army, frequent target of terrorists, is appreciated and respected by many. It probably feared and was not as feared as it was in Lorca, conjured up the image of their distinctive black leather hats and the bitter words of the "father of the nation" he was called by the far-right New Forces, headed by the fiery nationalist Señor Bal Pizarro. He did his best to turn it into a fascist meeting, yet a great many of the citizens on hand to cheer the police in times of tension and political and social violence did not come to listen to Señor Pizarro, and especially not to his calls for everyone to make the stiff-arm salute which the Spanish flag borrowed from the German flag.

The paramilitary civil guard and the brown-belted police are still used from time to time against prisoners, occasionally such accusations of Spanish democracy no longer have the usual authority, they are not the administration of confidence, that they can

tradition as prone to back them in cases of abuse. The new circumstances, in which police are expected to obey the law too, make the job of tracking down terrorists and getting enough evidence for a conviction harder one than it was under the Generalissimo. At the same time, however, those circumstances are gradually winning more sympathy for the men who have the job of rooting out extremists, and—in the Basque country, where political murders have become an everyday occurrence—they are slowly diminishing the degree of popular support for the separatist movement ETA (Basque homeland and liberty).

Most of Spain's political leaders are agreed that in the end the only lasting solution to the bloody turmoil in the Basque provinces will be a political one. Much has been done to seek such a solution, including the establishment of an autonomous regional government there, but Madrid has been perhaps too reluctant to hand over parcels of power to the regions. And in the case of the Basque country, has carried too long in making up its mind to give the Basque Government its own Basque police force.

The system of regional autonomies (for historical reasons, politicians in Spain shy away from the term "federalism") has been slow to get under way except in Catalonia. This has caused several political setbacks for Señor Adolfo Suárez, the Prime Minister, but the leaders of his Centre Democratic Union party seem to have realised at last, on the occasion of the recent vote, that not is the adminis-

no hope to halt the progress of regionalism, nor is it in their interest to do so.

Deadlocks on autonomy for Andalusia and Galicia now seem to have been broken, but other regions face serious problems. They include Navarre, a province split between those who want to join the Basque country and those who want autonomy for Navarre alone, as an extension of its traditional special relationship with Madrid, which even Franco recognised, and the Canary Islands, as far from Madrid as London, an archipelago where economic problems have heightened the feeling that politicians in the capital give little heed to what happens there, a place where international pressures strengthen a separatist movement.

After nearly five years of constitutional monarchy, and four years in which Señor Suárez has headed the Government, Spain has problems, some of them serious, burning issues, like Morocco, which will stir some political passions, and the European Economic Community, which will stir some political passions, like Gibraltar, and many ghosts of the past. But none of those things makes post-Franco Spain anything less than a functioning democracy.

Could Señor Felipe González, secretary general of the major parliamentary opposition, the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, do the job better? Wait and see. That he has a chance of trying demonstrates how well Spaniards have caught on to the idea of Democracy.

Harry Debelius



A crowd at a meeting organized by the constitutional Basque Nationalist Party. Most of Spain's political leaders are agreed that, in the end, the only lasting solution for the bloody turmoil in the Basque provinces will be a political one.

## Role in world affairs growing

It would have been impossible five years ago for Spain to have been the host country for an international meeting as important as the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe because Franco was a political pariah. Since his death, Spain's role in world affairs has been growing, and it continues to do so.

In 1976, a few months after Franco died, the bilateral agreement between Spain and the United States, which allows the United States Navy and Air Force to use bases in Spain, was elevated for the first time to the level of a treaty rather than a mere executive agreement. Next year the pact comes up for renewal again, and few Spaniards seriously doubt that the cooperation will continue.

It will continue on terms which allow even more latitude for Spanish pride, however, because Spain is no longer an outcast. The language of the new treaty will surely leave no doubt that it is an accord between two sovereign nations which fully respect each other's independence. The difference, however, is more one of attitude than of tangible change: even under the old Caudillo Spain retained for itself the right to refuse to allow the United States to use bases in direct support of operations which conflicted with Spanish policy objectives.

This is a particularly sensitive point when it comes to the Middle East, where Spain is anxious to maintain its pro-Arab attitude—one which is officially explained as being based on history and tradition. (The country's long Arab rule for nearly eight centuries.)

These ties with Arab nations are useful in protecting Spain's oil supplies. But Madrid's refusal so far to recognize the state of Israel has brought some disadvantages on political and commercial fronts. At the same time the Arab link has failed to provide a solution to Spain's persistent differences with Morocco over fishing rights and the Moroccan annexation of the former Spanish colony in the Sahara.

Another sign of Spain's diplomatic coming of age is the prospect of its becoming a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Up to now, Spain has shared in the burden of Western European defence through its alliance with the United States, but it has not shared in decision making. While membership of Nato is likely, it is not expected to be immediate. The Centre Democratic Union, the ruling party, favours Spain's entry into Nato, but there is opposition—particularly (but not exclusively) from the left. As a result, the Government, headed by Señor Adolfo Suárez, has resolved to postpone a decision until it has recognized the state of Israel, and in any case not to enter Nato without allowing a full-scale parliamentary debate first.

Negotiations for Spain's entry into the European Economic Community as a full and equal partner are well under way, in spite of the delays resulting from the EEC's internal problems. But EEC membership is not just around the corner.

Spain's incorporation will take time because there are

has been a subtle shift in these relationships, since Franco's day, but it is all in the family still: Spanish diplomats used to emphasize Spain's role as the "mother country"; today the emphasis is on the brotherhood of Spanish-speaking countries. Some of the South American republics used to have little to do with the Spanish dictatorship; today, Spain has become a symbol of democratic hope in much of Latin America.

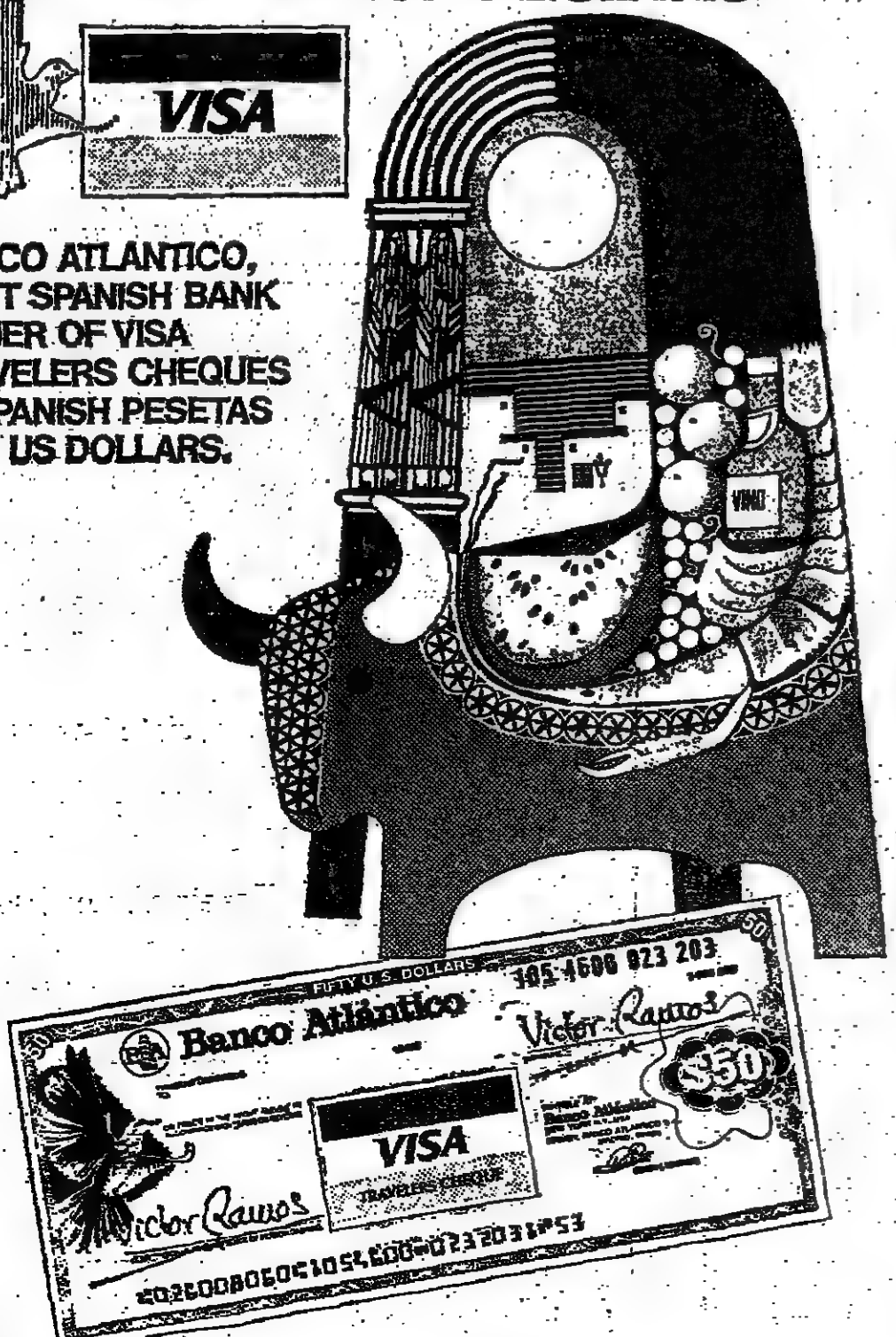
Many of the old questions remain unsolved. Gibraltar is still a topic of contention; the decolonization of the

Sahara remains uncompleted: officials in Madrid still feel that France is too soft on Basque extremists. But there is little doubt that Spain is being taken more seriously in the world's chancelleries.

H.D.

## COME TO SPAIN WITH TRAVELERS CHEQUES IN SPANISH PESETAS

BANCO ATLANTICO, FIRST SPANISH BANK ISSUER OF VISA TRAVELERS CHEQUES IN SPANISH PESETAS AND US DOLLARS.



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Established in 1901  
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# Economic picture is uninspiring

It's very hard to be popular when handling economic affairs. Señor Fernando Abril Martorell confessed a few months before he was dropped from his post as Deputy Prime Minister for political reasons when his old friend, the Prime Minister, Señor Adolfo Suárez, found it convenient to turn himself with new faces last September.

Señor Abril Martorell had been criticized for his reluctance to intervene to any great extent in the economy, but his comment was nevertheless a truism. No matter how hard his successor, Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, tries, he too will soon discover the extent of political erosion which the economic minister in charge of economic affairs must suffer at a time when things are not going well and cannot be expected to go much better in the near future.

Spain's gross domestic product increased by less than 1 per cent in 1979 in real terms, according to the National Statistical Institute, while real private consumption rose by slightly more than 1 per cent. Gross capital formation continued to decrease in real terms and exports went up by 11 per cent in real terms.

Other economic indicators offer a similarly uninspiring picture. Spain remains in the trough of a recession—one which Señor Abril Martorell dared to predict will last for eight years more—with investment falling and unemployment growing.

It is not all Spain's fault, nor the fault alone of labor, management, capital or Government. The situation is the result of many factors, the most important of which is no doubt the oil crisis.

Like other countries of the West, Spain finds the wheels of industry slowing down, with particularly disturbing effects in major industrial sectors, such as steel and shipbuilding, with little prospect of significant change in the near future.

Spanish steel exports to the European Economic Community are expected to drop sharply next year as a result of the Community's plan to rescue its own steel mills. The Spanish quota of shipments to the EEC has been fixed for 1981 at 600,000 tonnes, compared with the current year's 850,000 tonnes.

The scheme, calling for investments totalling 150,000 pesetas over five years, contemplates a gradual reduction of the labour force, a reduction of costs in general, a streamlining of operations, an increase in private investment, the replacement of obsolete machinery and equipment from labour leaders to keep demands moderate and try to increase productivity.

While there are no bright spots in Spain's industrial panorama, one of the least gloomy is car manufacture. Most of Spain's car makers have managed to hold their own, augmenting exports to compensate for diminishing domestic sales. The only one which may not be able to ride out the economic storm without government help and/or considerable new foreign investment is SEAT, Spain's biggest manufacturer.

The company has many problems, not the least of which are an excess of Fiat of Italy to go through with a deal to buy a majority interest in the Spanish firm, which has always produced Fiat models under licence.

SEAT's sales amounted to 100,000 pesetas last year, 8 per cent more than in 1978 and more than any other car builder in Spain. But the company lost 15,000 pesetas. By contrast, Renault, Spain's second-biggest car manufacturer, increased its sales by nearly 36 per cent over the previous year and showed a profit of 2,990,000 pesetas.

No review of Spain's industry would be complete without a look at tourism. Although not a "heavy" industry in the classic definition, it is a real heavyweight in terms of processes and employment. It is, in fact, Spain's major industry, and this invaluable export brings in more foreign currency than any other industry.

Tourism is feeling the effects of the slump—but things could be worse. The tourist trade brought in more than \$6,480m in last year—enough to pay the country's bill for petroleum imports. This year, although the number of foreign visitors was off by nearly 12 per cent at the end of the first six months, the gross income was expected to be higher as a result of higher prices.

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Harry Debelius



Trade union posters cover a fence around a construction project in Madrid. Labour disputes have decreased alongside growth in unemployment.

# Stocks pile up while orders drop

Spain's economy is "still in a state of stagnation," according to the research department of the Banco Hispano Alemán in Madrid. Orders in industry have dropped 22 per cent in the first half of this year, while the number of new orders has fallen 15 per cent.

Order books in industry are getting thinner as well, according to the research department of the Banco Hispano Alemán. Orders in industry have dropped 22 per cent in the first half of this year, while the number of new orders has fallen 15 per cent.

Not all of the news is gloomy, however. Exports, for instance, were more than 45 per cent up in the first four months of this year. The boom in car exports was partly the result of stepped-up efforts to exploit foreign markets, and the general slack in the economy is compensating for steadily declining domestic sales.

Last June, domestic sales of new vehicles were down by 20 per cent compared with the figure for June, 1979. The drop of nearly 18 per cent in the first four months of this year, however, was partly the result of stepped-up efforts to exploit foreign markets, and the general slack in the economy is compensating for steadily declining domestic sales.

Car manufacturers had seen the slump coming (it was already noticeable last year) and realized that the only way to take up the slack was to concentrate on exports. As a result, while domestic sales fell, exports rose by 32 per cent for the first four months of 1980, and for the first time, more vehicles were sold abroad (27,781) than at home (25,502).

The only drawback was that the sharp surge in exports focused the attention of other European car makers on the competition from Spain, especially in view of the prospect of a new Spanish-Japanese joint venture. Spain's not-so-distant neighbor, the European Economic Community, there were protests about unfair competition from Spain, which still maintains trade barriers that severely

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Not all of the news is gloomy, however. Exports, for instance, were more than 45 per cent up in the first four months of this year. The boom in car exports was partly the result of stepped-up efforts to exploit foreign markets, and the general slack in the economy is compensating for steadily declining domestic sales.

Last June, domestic sales of new vehicles were down by 20 per cent compared with the figure for June, 1979. The drop of nearly 18 per cent in the first four months of this year, however, was partly the result of stepped-up efforts to exploit foreign markets, and the general slack in the economy is compensating for steadily declining domestic sales.

Car manufacturers had seen the slump coming (it was already noticeable last year) and realized that the only way to take up the slack was to concentrate on exports. As a result, while domestic sales fell, exports rose by 32 per cent for the first four months of 1980, and for the first time, more vehicles were sold abroad (27,781) than at home (25,502).

The only drawback was that the sharp surge in exports focused the attention of other European car makers on the competition from Spain, especially in view of the prospect of a new Spanish-Japanese joint venture. Spain's not-so-distant neighbor, the European Economic Community, there were protests about unfair competition from Spain, which still maintains trade barriers that severely

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# Science lies dormant

"It is a miracle the universities are still alive." That was the message delivered by the Rector of the autonomous University of Madrid, Professor Pedro Merino, in his inaugural address for the course which has just begun.

He claimed that the Government is showing an attitude of indifference, ignorance and disparagement toward Spain's universities, and he called for more legislative and financial support.

Many faculty members were not on hand to hear his fiery speech; they were on strike, demanding more pay.

The Rector of Madrid's other big university, the Complutense, took up the same theme in his opening lecture, lamenting the failure of authorities and political organizations to put the nation's universities in a position to do the job they are intended to do—"there must be some reason," Complutense Rector Vian Ordoño said. "Why, in spite of every government, of every university, of every country, the Government and the politicians not offered to remedy the situation, and why have they put opportunity ahead of truth, overlooking the fact that our position is untenable?"

The educators' angry words refer to sluggish action on the part of the Government in giving the universities the money, the facilities and the legislation they need. To a considerable extent, the delay is the result of a storm of criticism which a Government backed proposed law run into in the Spanish Parliament.

The storm has abated somewhat in recent months, as a multi-party congressional committee revises the text of the original proposal, which leftists considered too elitist. Parliamentary sources now say that the new proposal may be ready for submission to the legislature by next January. In the meantime, the universities must make do with outdated legislation and a skimp budget.

Teaching activities are not the only areas of conflict. Scientists employed by, or working on grants conceded by the Superior Council of Scientific Research (CSIC), staged a demonstration in Madrid the day after the academic year began—also about money. Police blocked them from reaching their objective, the Ministry for Universities and Research, but the president of the

CSIC, Professor Alejandro Nieto, promised that he would discuss budget problems with Finance Ministry officials.

The striking researchers distributed a manifesto in which they denounced the lack of attention paid by the authorities to the need for scientific investigation. "The situation of the sciences in Spain is unworthy of a developed country, jealous of its independence," the document argued. "The demonstrators were upset not only about the relatively little and poorly paid research, but also about the research in general, which they consider to be insufficient."

The Minister for Universities and Research, Señor Luis González Sáenz, said in a news conference: "We're going to see a considerable advance in research during the present academic year, and special incentives will be established for professors who dedicate themselves full time to research in the universities."

A spokesman for the striking professors, Señor Diego Jordano, sums up the financial argument with these figures: In 1970 Spain's universities got 2.5 per cent of the state's budget. This year they get 1.5 per cent, although they have more students. During the same 10 years, he says, the amount earmarked for laboratory work for students has diminished by 49 per cent in terms of buying power, and the amount earmarked for general research has diminished in real terms by 18 per cent. Earnings of the teaching staff, also affected by inflation, are 40 to 45 per cent less in real terms than they were 10 years ago, he argues.

Educational activities at a lower level got under way last month with less conflict but the hell may be only temporary. There is strong opposition from the left to legislation recently passed which confines state subsidies to privately-run schools, including those run by religious institutions.

One new aspect of general education is the sudden shortage of teachers of the various regional languages. With home rule now in effect in the Basque country and Catalonia, and soon to be in effect in other regions, the languages which were officially supplanted by Castilian Spanish under Franco have come out of the homes and into public life. The trouble is that, although they are widely spoken in their respective regions, few

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SPAIN

## The church and the state: an ambiguous relationship

Throughout Spain's turbulent and dramatic history, the relationship between the Roman Catholic Church and the state has always been vital, sometimes beneficial, more often disastrous.

This umbilical cord which ties church to state is difficult to sever, though both establishments have sometimes expressed their eagerness, indeed anxiety, to do so, and Spain's new democratic constitution makes no mention of Roman Catholicism as the state religion.

The Roman Catholic religion, its feasts and fasts, its customs, traditions and ceremonies, are essential parts of the life of the peoples of the Iberian Peninsula. Cynical commentators and unionists and anarchist atheists do not find it odd when they join their wives and families in some Catholic homage to the Virgin, while there are some left-wing priests who are accustomed to give the clenched fist salute than the sign of the cross.

Los Reyes Católicos, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, uniting their kingdoms of Castile and Aragon, began the very peculiar close relationship between the Catholic Church and the Spanish state. By their military victories, they ended seven centuries of cultural and highly civilised Moorish occupation of the Iberian Peninsula.

It was the beginning of the era when Spain became the world's greatest power, backed by a vast South and central American colonial empire. Probably the reason for the remarkably sudden decline and fall of the Spanish empire can be found in the church-state relationship. At the time when Protestant reformers were challenging the infallibility of the Pope and Vatican dogma, Spain was the most inflexible defender of the old Catholic faith.

Spain's support for the Holy Office, the Inquisition and its grim methods of dealing with heretics, led to a decline while most moral Protestant countries

such as Britain began building up an even bigger colonial empire.

Now consider the position of the church in 1931, at the time of the foundation of the Second Republic, when King Alfonso XIII abandoned the country without officially abdicating and went into voluntary exile "in order to avoid bloodshed". It was a time of strong anti-clerical feeling in Spain.

The socialist, anarchist and communist workers in the industrial cities, the mining centres of Asturias, and many country districts looked on the church and its priests as a privileged class. Bishops lived in palaces and spoke only to rich landowners and aristocrats. Wealthy parish priests were authoritarian and seemed to be the spiritual branch of the hated paramilitary Guardia Civil.

Not surprisingly, after the outbreak of the military rebellion on July 18, 1936, the start of the Civil War, Franco to power, there was a popular uprising against the church. Churches, convents and monasteries were burnt and priests and nuns killed. Many senseless and tragic atrocities were committed by angry workers and peasants, although not nearly as many, of course, as the bitter revenge exacted by Franco, who used and exaggerated these incidents for the propaganda campaign that he was fighting, with Moroccan mercenaries, Mussolini's conscripts and Hitler's military and Luftwaffe elite, "a holy crusade against red atheist communism".

After he had defeated the democratically-elected Republic in 1939, one of the Caudillo's main aims was to re-establish a special relationship, a concordat, with Rome.

The state would provide lavish funds for the church. Spain, as Franco put it, had just four and a half years of "crusade" against communism. He respectfully requested the names of three candidates for any vacant episcopal see, and also the right to veto the appointment of any bishop whose "radical" ideas might be embarrassing to his government.

Francisco was shrewd, but more than that he was lucky. The sudden freezing of the



A mother and her children light candles in a Madrid church.

cold war made Washington decide that Franco was no longer a "body" like Hitler or Mussolini, and that the United States military bases in Spain could form an essential part of Pentagon strategy.

So a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the United States and Franco's Spain was signed, the United States providing a large amount of badly needed money. Then followed the tourist boom.

Millions of foreign tourists began to fly to the "Costas", which were rapidly deformed by ugly multi-story egg-box hotels, with the sanitation gushing out, unprocessed, into the Mediterranean. For the second time in its history Spain became prosperous, its roads jammed with cars and with probably the worst television programmes in the world.

Only one pillar of Franco's regime began to crack, and that was the church. An increasing number of priests began to ask awkward questions about such taboo matters as human rights, political repression, censorship, police methods and the torture of political prisoners.

It started in the Basque country, where the Basques' ancient demand for a limited degree of home rule had been ruthlessly outlawed by Franco's paramilitary police forces. The Basque movement was the origin of the organization which, despite its Marxist ideology, is comparable to the IRA. During the Franco era,

many Basques, who did not approve of violent methods, nor necessarily of the extreme aims of the young ETA gunmen, were still prepared to shelter them from the police. Those who did so included local priests. Surprisingly, when the police arrested the priests on charges of aiding terrorists, the priests obtained the support of their bishops.

According to the concordat any priest had the right to be tried by an ecclesiastical tribunal and could not be brought before the civil or military courts without permission of the hierarchy. But the priests, much to Franco's annoyance, declined this right and insisted on undergoing the same treatment set up for their parishioners. Quite suddenly, the formerly reactionary and strictly pro-establishment church found itself in the vanguard of the anti-Franco liberation movement.

Five years after the death of the old dictator, Spain has achieved democracy. It has been quite a remarkable achievement. Although the guerrilla war still continues in the semi-autonomous Basque provinces, and the violence continues to a tragic and alarming extent, the actual transition from Francoist dictatorship to democracy has been achieved almost without bloodshed.

After 40 years of fascist repression under Franco the people have demanded complete freedom. No censorship, for example, of books, plays, films or magazines. This has been accepted.

Francisco, like so many fascists, was strongly puritanical in a hypocritical manner regarding sex. So, since the ban has been lifted, Spain has been flooded with soft porn, hard porn, topless bars, massage parlours. This new permissive society has clearly worried many of the Spanish hierarchy.

During October a parliamentary committee of the Cortes, the Spanish Parliament, has been studying the provision of a new divorce law. Feminists and all the powerful left-wing parties demand that the divorce law should be a truly "progressive" one, and even some of the governing UCD Party agree that divorce should be made easy for marriages which have clearly broken down. The church is shocked.

Even more worrying is the possibility, not yet likely, of legalized abortion. Intelligent and realistic priests realize that most Catholics in Spain already use the pill or other birth control methods.

It is perhaps unfortunate that the Pope has such strong dogmatic views regarding sexual mores. The Spanish hierarchy is very like the Pope-liberal so far as human rights are concerned, but unwilling to rock the Vatican boat regarding divorce, birth control or abortion. That is why the Roman Catholic Church has recently regained its former reputation of being reactionary institution in Spain.

Jane Walker

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## Journalists are still fair game for the courts

In June, the editor-in-chief of the independent daily *El País* was seen by the *World Press* in New York as a newspaper editor of the future. His name was well known in Spain, particularly judges, Juan Luis Cebrián.

Cebrián was an avowed liberal at the time, awaiting trial on charges based on articles published by his newspaper. Since the death of Franco he had already been summoned before judges and judges then 50 times. Only a month earlier he had been convicted of "contempt of constituted authority" as a result of a lead article on restrictions placed by the courts on the press and been sentenced to three months' imprisonment (suspended) and a fine of £333.

He was not alone, and he is alone still. Five years after the death of Franco, judges still seem to be game for the courts, civil and military. Incidents are still occasionally confiscated, and the exercise of the press is still the exercise of a specified time. One woman, convicted of a pornographic offence, was barred from holding journalistic post for the 32 years.

The 1978 constitution says all Spaniards have the right of free expression, but constitution is not yet effective in this regard. There are still old on the books, old on the bench and old in the barracks. In the barracks, Pilar Miró, a film director, was recently barred by a civil court on the grounds of "inciting the army establishment after scenes in her film *The Crime of Cuernavaca*" which was well documented in an incident in which the Guard police beat a man of the press.

In a country where newspaper readership is on the borderline of "literary development" (100 copies per 1,000 people) as defined by UNESCO, television is the main source of news and general information for millions of Spaniards. It is the power of the chief political parties that five years after Franco's disappearance are awaiting trial in a formula to free the

state-run television monopoly from the direct political influence of Government. Could it be that opposition parties are no more anxious to do this than the incumbent Centre Democratic Union, with a view to their own eventual accession to power?

Radio news, on the other hand, has improved immensely since Franco's days when all news broadcasts originated in the studios of Radio Nacional in Madrid, where they were, carefully prepared and vetted, in strict accordance with government instructions. Today, Radio Nacional has an aggressive news service, and so do several other networks. Radio was never a government monopoly, although the National Movement, the only legal political organization in the Franco era, did own a chain of broadcasting stations, which are still in the hands of the Government even though the National Movement has disappeared.

The quality of radio reporting is very high, compared with that of television reporting, which is at rock-bottom. Newspaper reporting, which is fair to very good.

The state still owns dozens of newspapers, most of them small provincial dailies, many of which would not be able to survive without subsidy. Generally they show little sign of rejuvenation in the post-Franco period. Representatives of privately-owned publishing companies point out with some bitterness that the state-owned press is not only a potential tool for news management, it is unfair competition as well.

Last year, the state press got 70 per cent of the 5,800m pesetas (about £33m) destined for press subsidies. The state-owned press represents considerably less than one third of the country's total newspaper circulation.

Another matter which could profoundly affect journalism is a proposal for a new press law which would limit access to the profession to graduates of officially approved journalism schools of the universities. It would also perpetuate the requirement for newspapers to be officially registered as a prerequisite for publication, recognizing the power of the courts to bar individuals from practicing journalism. Accepting such a formula to free the

reporters in ministerial press offices and public relations men or women as "professionally active journalists" on a par with media reporters and editors, allow the Government to funnel all foreign news agency reports through a single national news agency, and make it a criminal offence to practise journalism without authorization. In short, it would bring back many of the undesirable features of legislation which affected the news industry under the authoritarian rule of Franco.

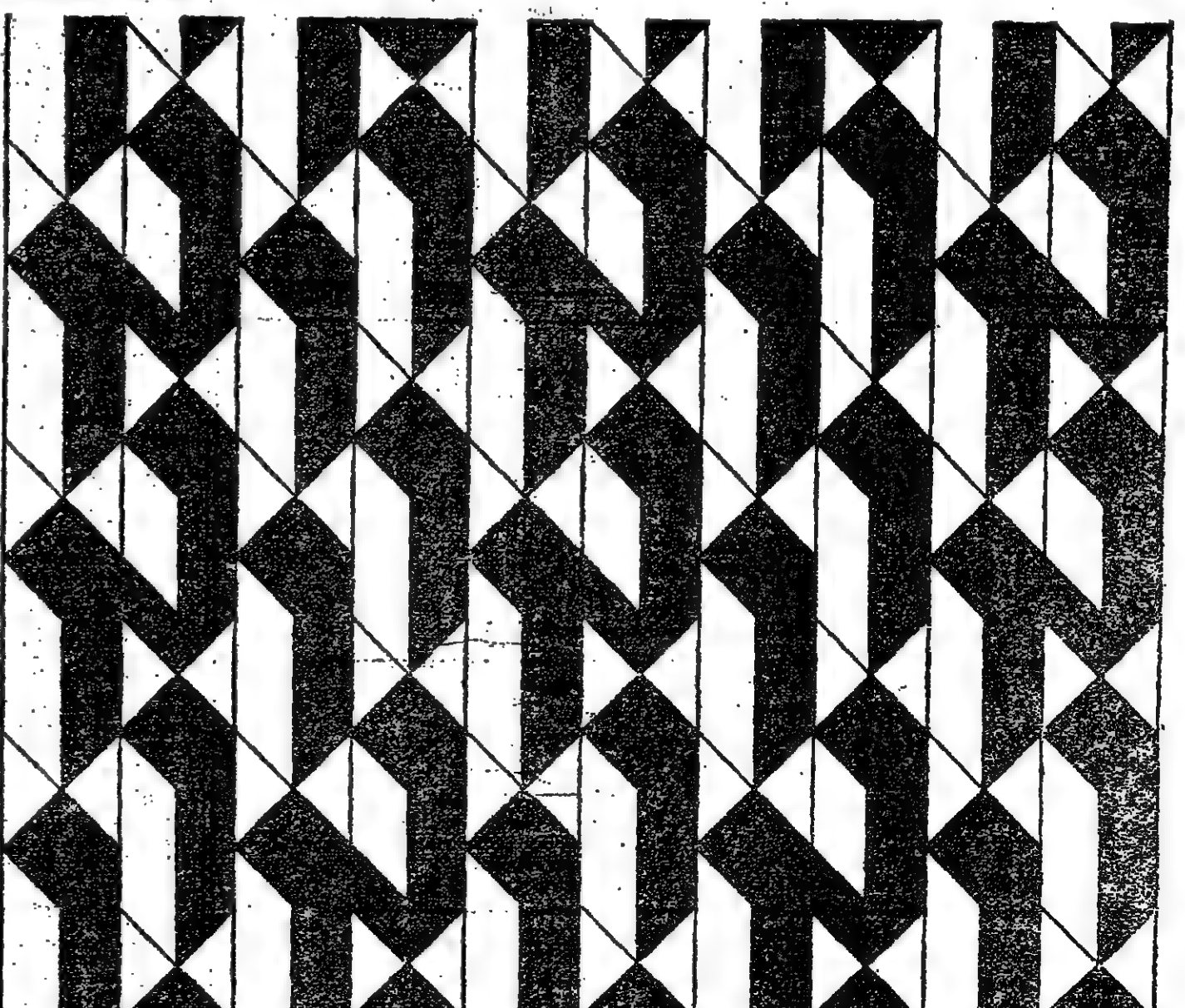
The proposal has the backing of the Federation of Press Associations of Spain, which is led by the director of the semi-official news agency Efe, Señor Luis María Anson. Spain's journalists, most of whom grew up under Franco, may not all share the ideology of that regime, but most of them seem to have inherited its urge to centralize everything. They share too a mentality which looks on the officially approved press card as a kind of job guarantee, the possession of which is far more important than that of mere vocation or talent.

Another reason for the widespread support for the proposal is that not every body on the roll of the press associations is a journalist. A great many of them are practising some other trade or profession, but are considered journalists because they are in possession of the degree and/or the carnet issued by competent authority.

A third reason is that there are thousands of graduates from the faculties of information sciences (as the journalism schools are known) every year—far more than the number of jobs available. They are very anxious to keep "outsiders" from getting into the profession. Predictably the Association of Graduates of Information Sciences voted overwhelmingly in favour of the press associations.

The fourth reason, and the most important one in the opinion of many advocates of the proposed press law, is that the framers of the proposal think it will keep communists from gaining a dominant role in news media operations.

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FACTS AND FIGURES



For the traveller

How to get there

Spain's principal airports are in Madrid (about eight miles from the city centre), Barcelona (seven miles) and Málaga (five miles). Direct flights from London to Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao and Málaga are operated daily by British Airways, Iberia and several other international airlines. London is also connected by regular services to Alicante, Almería, Girona, Santiago de Compostela, Valencia, Manchester and Glasgow offer services in the summer.

Regular cargo shipping facilities are available to Spain from London and Liverpool, and British Ferries operates a regular ferry service to Plymouth and Southampton.

By rail, Spain is linked with London's Victoria Station via Paris. It is possible to take either the Iberia Express or the S&D, Palmas.

Express from Paris to Madrid, and the Barcelona Express links the French capital with Barcelona and Valencia. The rail journey from London takes about 30 hours, and passengers are usually required to change trains at the French frontier.

Palma de Mallorca, about nine miles from the capital, is the international airport for the Balearic Islands, Iberia, British Airways and other European airlines offer regular services. International airports on the Canary Islands are at Las Palmas and Santa Cruz, Tenerife. There are several direct flights each week from London.

Regular steamer and hydrofoil services operate from Barcelona, Valencia and Alicante, all those planning to visit the country are urged to check the current situation with Spanish officials in London.

Travel documents needed

Visas are not required by holders of British passports visiting the country for fewer than 90 days, but a special visa is needed for longer periods. Once in Spain, people with special visas who want to work in the country must apply simultaneously for a residence permit and a work permit to the civil governor of the province in which he wishes to live; such permits are extremely difficult to obtain, and those who work without them are liable to immediate expulsion.

Since regulations are liable to change at short notice, all those planning to visit the country are urged to check the current situation with Spanish officials in London.

Local customs: advice to visitors

Lunch is usually taken at about 2.30 pm in Spain, and dinner at 9.30 pm. Spaniards generally do most business entertaining outside their homes, and do not expect casual guests to return their hospitality.

Two surnames are generally used by Spaniards, the second being their mother's. But verbally or in correspondence, it is normal to use only the first of the surnames. The term Don is widely used as a gesture of respect, and is sometimes seen abbreviated in writing to D.

While Spain follows the International Highway Code, British motorists should remember that three-point turns or reversing into side streets is forbidden in town; when driving through built-up areas at night, only side lights are permitted; priority is given to traffic coming from the right; and the wearing of seat belts by travellers occupying the front seats of Spanish registered vehicles is compulsory.

Hotels (see map)

- |  | Telephone | Telex |
|--|-----------|-------|
| 1. Eurobuilding—Pedra Damán, 23        | 4577800   | 22548 |
| 2. Lux Palacio—P. de la Castellana, 67 | 4425100   | 27207 |
| 3. Meliá Madrid—Princesa, 27           | 2418200   | 22537 |
| 4. Miguel Ángel—Miguel Ángel, 31       | 4428199   | 44235 |
| 5. Mindanao—S. Francisco de Sales, 15  | 4428199   | 22635 |
| 6. Palace—Pl. de las Cortes, 7         | 2211100   | 22272 |
| 7. Princesa Plaza—Princesa, 40         | 2423500   | 44378 |
| 8. Ritz—P. del Prado, 5                | 2212857   | 44386 |
| 9. Villa Magna—P. de la Castellana, 22 | 2614900   | 22914 |
| 10. Wellington—Velázquez, 8            | 2754400   | 22700 |
| Alameda—Ctra. Ajalvir, Km 12           | 2055040   | 43809 |
| Barajas—Aeropuerto                     | 2054296   | 22255 |
| Monte Real—Arroyo Fresco, 17           | 2162140   | 22089 |

The Ritz and the Villa Magna are described as five-star hotels in the special luxury class; the remainder are classified as five-star hotels.

Sport, leisure and entertainment

Madrid has much to offer the visitor—buildings rich in history; fine parks and gardens; museums covering everything from art and archaeology to bullfighting and transport; modern shops; theatres and cinemas; opera and concert halls; fascinating flea, stamp and book markets; a lively night life; and a host of fine restaurants.

Almost all types of cuisine are available. Some of the restaurants have been in existence for more than 200 years. The typical Madrid and Castilian dishes are particularly worth trying.

Time differential

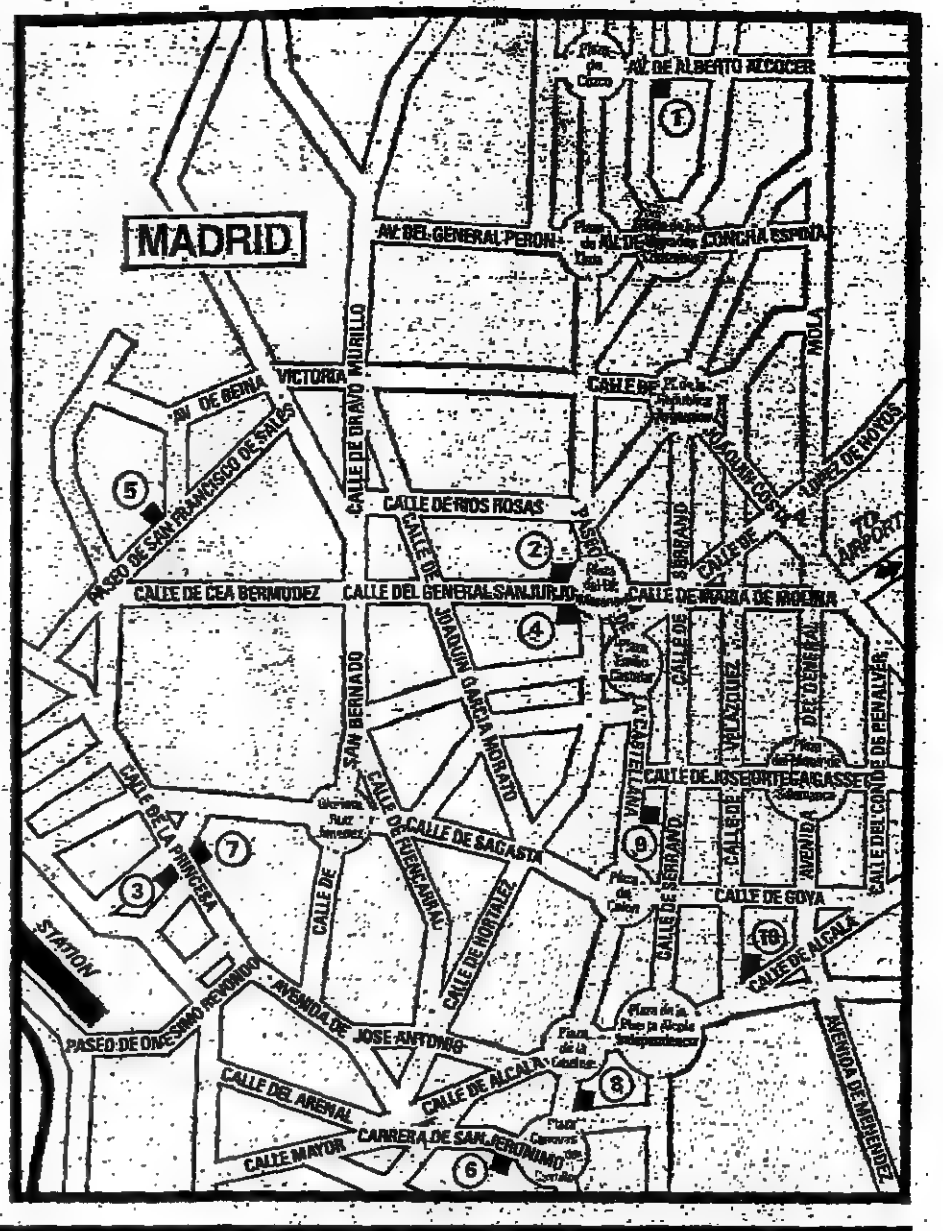
Mainland Spain: GMT plus one hour from September 28 to a date in early spring yet to be fixed, then GMT plus two hours. The Canary Islands: GMT from September 28 to a date in early spring yet to be fixed, then GMT plus one hour.

Language

While many Spanish businessmen have a knowledge of English, an ability by the visitor to speak Spanish is of great advantage. Every effort should be made to learn Spanish in all correspondence and literature. Lists of interpreters and translators are available from British commercial offices in Spain.

Currency

The Spanish peseta (pt) consists of 100 céntimos. Notes in circulation are in denominations of 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 pesetas, while coins come in units of 50 céntimos and 1, 5, 25, 50 and 100 pesetas. The £ is worth 178 pesetas.



General

Main cities

Madrid, Spain's capital, houses the central Government and is an important commercial and financial centre. The larger Spanish companies maintain offices there, and there are a number of industrial undertakings in the area. The capital is 2,000 ft above sea level and has a population in excess of 3,500,000.

Barcelona, with a free port zone, is the country's premier commercial and industrial city. Among its products are textiles, chemicals, plastics, engineering equipment and appliances. The population of Greater Barcelona is about 3,600,000.

Bilbao, with more than a million inhabitants in the greater metropolitan area, has an important container port, extensive shipbuilding yards, iron ore mines, and engineering and steel works. It is also a major electricity producer and has an oil refinery.

Public holidays

	1980
Epiphany	Oct 12
Immaculate Conception	Dec 8
Christmas Day	Dec 25
New Year's Day	Jan 1
Epiphany	Jan 6
St. Joseph	March 19
Maundy Thursday	April 16
Good Friday	April 17
Labour Day	May 1
Corpus Christi	June 18
St. James the Apostle	July 25
Assumption of Our Lady	Aug 15

Population

The population of Spain, including the Canary Islands, has risen at a steady annual rate of 1 per cent during the past decade to reach an estimated 37,180,000 at mid-1979.

Hours of business

Office hours vary considerably from region to region, and visitors are advised to check times locally.

Banks: Monday to Friday, 9 am to 2 pm; Saturday, 9 am to 1 pm.

Shops: Usually from 9 or 10 am until 1 or 1.30 pm and again from 3 or 3.30 pm until 7.30 or 8 pm. Many provincial capitals have general infatuated areas, some of which operate from 10 am until midnight and it is advisable to drink water outside the main cities. There have been no reciprocal agreements of twice a week between Spain and the United Kingdom, about health services for tourists.

Health regulations, water supplies

Embassies

The Spanish Embassy in London, 24 Belgrave Square, SW1. Telephone 01-235 5555; telex 261333 or 21110.

Ambassador: the Marqués de Perinat.

Minister Counsellor: Señor P. Ortiz-Armengol.

First Secretary: Señor J. Barandica.

The British Embassy in Madrid, Calle de Fernando de Sotomayor, 15. Telephone 4190200; telex 2765.

Ambassador: Mr. R. E. Parsons.

Minister: Mr. Humphrey Mansel.

Counsellor (Commercial): Mr. A. White.

Second Secretary (Economic): Mr. A. Bird.

Climate

Central regions of mainland Spain can be very cold from late autumn to early spring, although in Madrid conditions are not very different from those in London during the first quarter of the year. The north is mainly temperate, while the central and southern regions enjoy hot and dry summers. Madrid's average temperatures range from a minimum of 34°F (1°C) in January to 88°F (31°C) in July.

In the Canary Islands conditions are usually warm and dry during the greater part of the year, but temperatures vary according to altitude. In the Balearic Islands average temperatures range from 43°F (6°C) in January to 84°F (29°C) during July and August.

Shopping

Spanish handicrafts are world famous. Particularly worth looking at in Madrid are rugs, tapestries, fans, cloaks, porcelain and ceramic ware, carved from objects of wood, silverware and gold. There are several "high fashion" clothing stores, and some which specialize in leather goods, shoes, handbags, luggage, gloves and the like, in a variety of skins. Sporting goods are also of high quality.

Local travel

Radial routes from Madrid by air, rail and road are the easiest to use, but advance bookings are strongly advised if travelling either by rail or air. Direct communications are good between Bilbao and Barcelona, with the journey taking an hour by air or seven hours by rail. A shuttle sleeper service operates almost hourly between the capital and Barcelona. Both Iberia and Aviación y Comercio (Avicor) link Madrid with the main provincial cities, with the islands, and with Ceuta and Melilla.

Train seats and sleeper reservations should be made well in advance. Tickets are valid only within a certain period. Extra charges are made for first-class trains, and supplementary charges for tickets (special three-side seats) and sleepers.

Good roads connect all the main towns and cities on the mainland. Most ways most of them charging a toll, are to be found particularly in the Basque country, Catalonia and on the Mediterranean coast. Taxis in Madrid (which also has a meter) are black with a thin red band around the body in Barcelona they are the same basic colour but have a yellow door. All are equipped with meters. Most large towns offer car-hire facilities, but an international driving licence as well as a full licence is required.

History

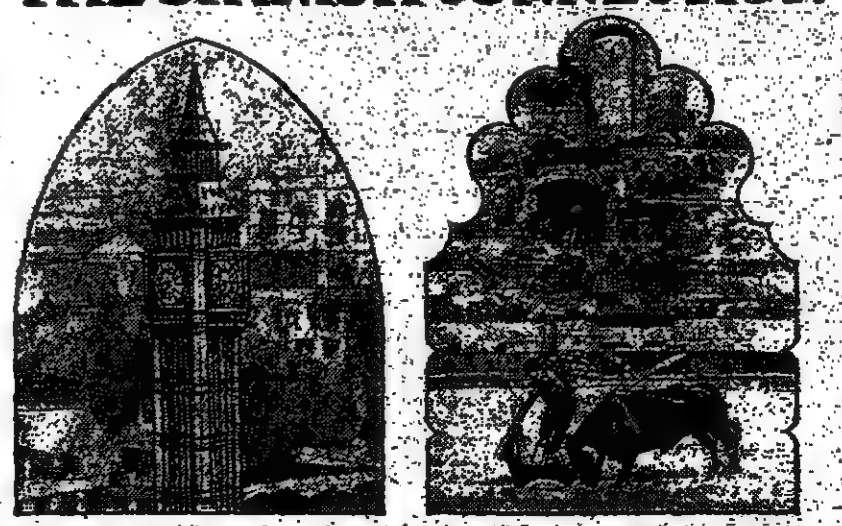
When King Alfonso XIII left Spain in 1931, the people proclaimed a republic and set up a provisional government consisting of members of the various republican and socialist parties. The assembly, or Cortes, consisted of a single-chamber Congress of Deputies. In July 1932 a counter-revolution broke out in the military garrisons of Spanish Morocco, and this quickly spread to the mainland. General Francisco Franco, a Bahama, one-time Governor of the Canary Islands, was the principal leader.

General Franco, who headed the Falange, or military fascist, faction, received aid from European anti-fascist powers, while the communist nations supported the Azules, or Popular Front. Government. Many supporting forces were pulled out in late 1938, and nearly six months later the civil war ended.

Popular Front governments in Madrid and Barcelona surrendered to the Nationalists, as the Franco supporters were then known, and the Cortes was replaced by the Grand Council of the Falange Española Tradicionalista y de las Juntas Obedientes Nacional-Sindicalistas. This met at Purgos to plan the country's reconstruction. It worked under the presidency of General Franco, who had assumed the title of Caudillo (leader).

Prince Don Juan Carlos (Alfonso) de Borbón y Borbón, grandson of the former King Alfonso XIII, was nominated by General Franco in July 1969 to succeed him as head of state on his death or retirement. Members of the Cortes approved the nomination by a large majority, and two days after General Franco's death on November 20, 1975, Juan Carlos acceded to the throne.

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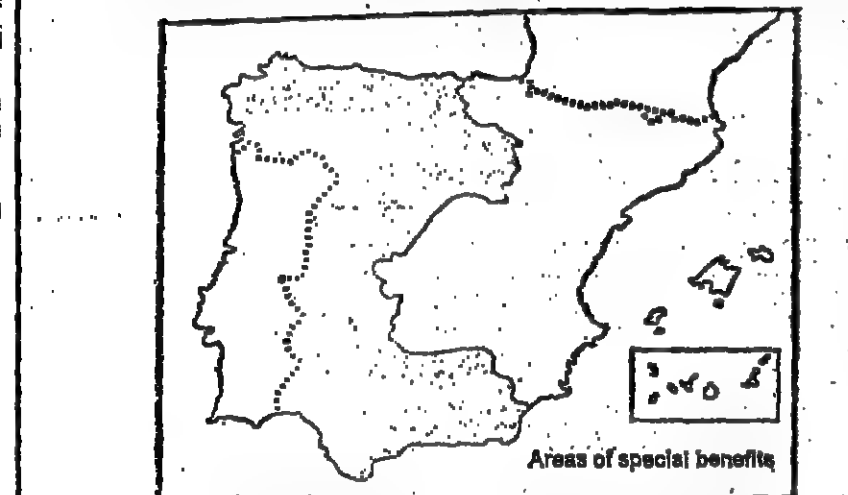
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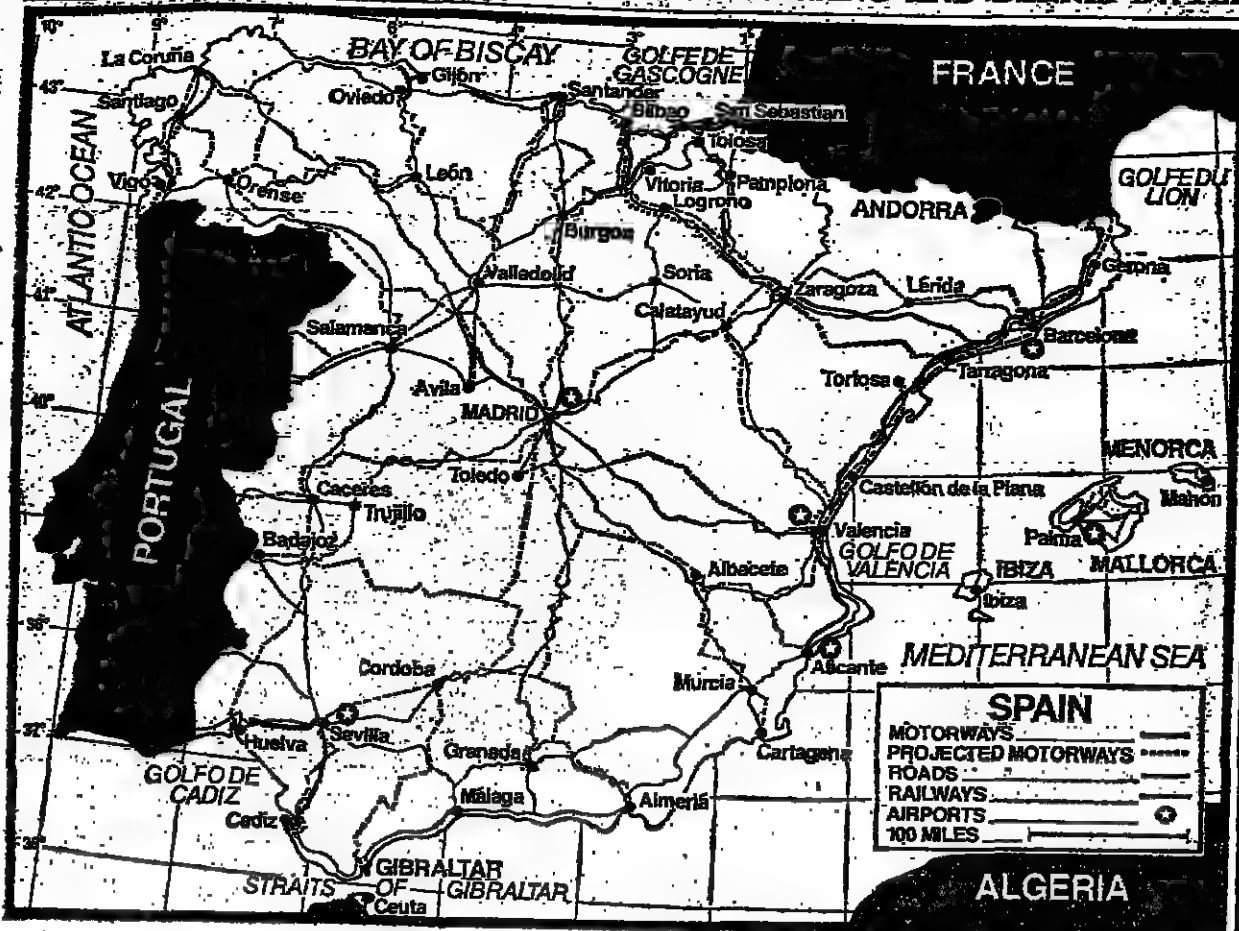
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## Industry and politics

### Head of state

King Juan Carlos I was born on June 5, 1938, the eldest son of Don Juan, Conde de Barcelona.

### System of government

A new constitution was approved by the Cortes in October 1978, and endorsed by 15,700,000 to 1,400,000 votes in a national referendum about six weeks later. The constitution was ratified by the King on December 27 and became operative before the end of the year. The Congress of Deputies has 350 members. After the general election on March 1, 1979, this was made up of members of several parties, of whom the Centre Democrats, the Socialist Workers of the Community, and the United Left were the main ones. It had 248 members with a further 41 appointed by the King.

### Domestic economy

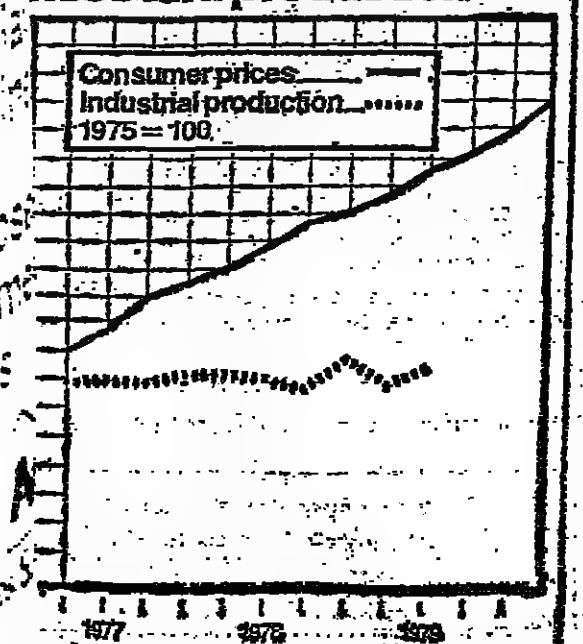
The growth of Spain's economy last year was significantly less than the 4.8 per cent target set at the beginning of the year. It is estimated that real growth of gross domestic product was 1.75 per cent with domestic demand (as opposed to exports) accounting for four fifths of the increase in total output. It was that this low rate of growth is continuing this year. The increase in consumer prices was 15.5 per cent last year (19.8 per cent in 1978) and by a 4.2 per cent in the first five months of the year. More than 10 per cent of the workforce was employed at the end of the year and has risen. Wages are estimated to have gone up about 16 per cent last year and are expected to rise by a similar amount this year. The use of industrial machinery rose roughly 10 per cent in 1979 at about 10 per cent of maximum, with last year's higher import prices are likely to dampen real domestic demand. Retail sales in the two countries, with the recent stores in the principal growth in exports, four months of 1980 up almost 26 per cent. Visible trade was closely balanced in the early 1970s, but last year there was a 13.8 per cent down favour.

### Current finance (pesetas 1,000m)

	1977	1978	1979
Net income	1,336	1,442	1,718
Net income	1,303	1,575	1,892
Net income	158.1	154.6	216.1
Net income	144.9	207.9	392.6
Net income	109.8	158.1	241.8
Net income	89.5	14.4	1.4
Net income	70.3	142.1	173.5

Source: IMF

### Prices and production



### Economy—total supply and demand (pesetas 1,000m)

	1977	1978	1979
Gross domestic product at market prices	9,108	11,276	13,222
Imports of goods and services	1,517	1,611	1,917
Total supply	10,625	12,887	15,139
Exports of goods and services	1,323	1,685	1,977
Consumption:			
private	6,332	7,675	9,030
public	921	1,188	1,457
Investments	1,888	2,208	2,515
Increase in stocks	151	123	180
Total demand	10,625	12,887	15,139

Source: IMF

### Balance of payments (\$m)

	1977	1978
Current account	10,539	13,399
Exports (fob)	10,735	17,492
Imports (fob)	-8,186	-4,103
Trade balance	-3,737	5,896
Service and transfer payments	-2,459	1,783
Capital account		
Long-term	2,946	1,605
Short-term	1,595	904
Balance on capital account	4,541	2,509
Errors and omissions	-878	-551
Net surplus/deficit	1,204	3,741

Source: IMF

### Industry

Spanish industry covers the production of most types of consumer goods and durable goods; principal products include machinery, road vehicles, textiles, chemicals, products, footwear and other leather goods and ceramics. Mineral resources being exploited are coal, iron, tin, lead, zinc, copper and uranium. Coal production has been about a million tonnes a month in recent years. Heavy industry expanded rapidly in the 1960s and early 1970s particularly in shipbuilding, steelmaking, chemicals and electricity, but since the oil crisis in 1974 most sectors have been in difficulties. Up to 8,000 jobs in shipbuilding were cut in the three years to 1979. A new plan covering 1980-82 more than a third of existing capacity is to be scrapped with a further 8,000 jobs cut. The aim is to average about a million switch to new activities. Spain accounts for about 7 per cent of West European steel production and 1.5 per cent of total world production.

### Overseas trade (\$m)

Country	1977	1978	1979
Spain's imports			
United States	2,133	2,480	3,158
France	1,480	1,897	2,454
West Germany	1,791	1,858	2,431
Saudi Arabia	1,541	1,609	2,200
Italy	898	881	1,432
Britain	939	1,005	1,303
Iraq	558	565	918
Iran	552	678	787
Netherlands	479	525	772
Rest of world	1,195	909	716
Total	17,776	18,666	25,386
Spain's exports			
France	1,828	2,170	2,936
West Germany	1,080	1,392	1,877
United States	1,002	1,210	1,305
Britain	645	842	1,304
Italy	518	650	1,173
Netherlands	498	481	774
Rest of world	4,875	6,317	8,827
Total	10,204	13,062	18,196

Source: OECD

### Trade with Britain (£m)

	1977	1978	1979	1980 Jan-June
British exports to Spain				
Machinery and transport equipment	178.1	154.6	177.1	113.5
Including:				
general industrial machinery	—	(32.1)	(32.0)	(19.9)
specialized machinery	—	(25.4)	(24.4)	(14.8)
office and data processing	—	(18.1)	(20.5)	(14.9)
electrical machinery	—	(18.0)	(21.7)	(15.5)
road vehicles	—	(18.9)	(18.6)	(14.7)
Metal scrap and ores	34.3	40.5	46.4	54.0
Chemicals	60.1	64.4	71.3	63.1
Food and live animals	14.3	11.7	21.5	34.9
Manufactured goods	77.2	55.2	65.2	33.1
Including:				
Iron and steel	(25.4)	(10.5)	(14.5)	(44.5)
Textile yarn and fabrics	(7.0)	(4.9)	(7.3)	(4.0)
Beverages	11.0	14.7	13.2	5.7
Petroleum	8.1	10.0	23.5	12.3
All other goods	81.7	120.6	154.8	102.7
Total	484.8	472.0	573.0	381.3
Spanish exports to Britain				
Machinery and transport equipment	85.3	137.5	203.7	144.0
Including:				
road vehicles	—	(66.8)	(121.7)	(88.5)
Manufactured goods	77.8	110.2	132.0	100.7
Including:				
Iron and steel	(18.8)	(28.5)	(33.5)	(23.4)
Vegetables and fruit	129.5	102.8	167.3	148.2
Petroleum	4.2	2.4	50.8	37.1
Beverages	38.0	37.8	57.8	22.3
Chemicals	16.0	18.6	30.5	17.2
All other goods	83.4	85.8	128.8	69.5
Total	435.2	505.9	710.9	439.1

Source: Department of Trade

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Netherlands	15.2	142
Belgium	11.1	141
Sweden	9.0	133
Switzerland	2.4	134
Denmark	2.8	125
Ireland	0.7	115

Source: OECD 1979

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	<b>COORDINATED FAIRS 21ST CLOTHING FAIR AND "MODAPUNTO 81" KNITWEAR FAIR SPRING &amp; SUMMER FASHION</b> 5-9 SEPT.
	<b>"EXPDOMESTICA 81" - HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES, FITTINGS AND COMPONENTS, INTERNATIONAL FAIR</b> 28-30 SEPT.
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	<b>"EXPOHOGAR 81" - HOGAROTEL - HOME AND DECORATION NATIONAL EXHIBITION</b> 28 SEPT-6 OCT.
	<b>SPORTS AND CAMPING EXHIBITION</b> 22-25 OCT.
	<b>"HOSTELCO 81" - HOGAROTEL - HOTEL EQUIPMENTS AND COMMUNITIES</b> 27-30 OCT.
	<b>"EXPOMINER 81" - 2ND INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM OF MINERALOGY, MINERALS &amp; FOSSILS EXHIBITION</b> 14-16 NOV.
	<b>"EXPOQUIMICA 81" - INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL FAIR</b> 23-28 NOV.
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## THE CANDIDATES FACE TO FACE

A television debate between President Carter and Mr Reagan is billed as the climax of the election campaign. It was the only occasion on which the two men had, confronted each other, person-to-person, in a public setting. It was also a time when the candidates were not strictly bound by the rules of a formal debate. It was a time when the candidates were free to speak as they saw fit, and to make their own points. It was a time when the candidates were free to attack each other, and to defend themselves. It was a time when the candidates were free to make their own statements, and to make their own promises. It was a time when the candidates were free to make their own choices, and to make their own decisions. It was a time when the candidates were free to make their own mistakes, and to make their own corrections. It was a time when the candidates were free to make their own history, and to make their own legacy.

could be cut progressively by a third, while increasing defence expenditure, without causing further inflation—suggests that his capacity to distinguish between imaginative and wild ideas is not so good as it might be. Mr Reagan's great strength as a politician has been his capacity to enunciate in simple terms the fears and aspirations held by a large section of the public. His weakness is that the simple has often become the simplistic. His laudable determination that the United States should deal with the Soviet Union from a position of strength has given the impression from time to time of a mindless bellicosity. The impression is unfair. Although some of Mr Reagan's statements on foreign affairs have been ill-considered, there is more substance and logic to his strategy for relations with the Soviet Union than his critics have acknowledged. It may be too risky a strategy, but it is not mindless. Yet it is the impression that is liable to count in electoral terms, and it is the impression of Mr Reagan as a wild man of the west that Mr Carter has been intent to foster. A little while ago he was fostering it with a degree of wildness himself. He earned well-deserved rebukes for the abusive nature of his assaults. Since then he has moderated his tone, but he has not changed his purpose. In the debate, he has sought to get across the message that it would not be safe to elect Mr Reagan, no matter what his attractions might be.

Mr Reagan has therefore had a double task. He has obviously tried to disprove Mr Carter's charge. This he has tried to do partly by argument—such as by his insistence that if he becomes President he will not simply scrap the Salt Two treaty, which is still awaiting ratification by the Senate, but will also "sit down with the Russians for as long as it takes to negotiate a nuclear arms limitation agreement". The electoral purpose of this statement is to reduce his disagreement with the President on this score to a matter of tactics rather than principle. Mr Reagan has also tried to remove the political sting from Mr Carter's charge through the genial calm of his own personality—and from the first reactions to the debate he does not seem to have done too badly in this respect.

Mr Reagan's other task has been to convince the electorate that the economic difficulties from which the country has been suffering can be laid at Mr Carter's door. The American people know well that they have been experiencing serious unemployment and inflation. The economy has been stagnating. They are also aware that the Carter administration has been ill-organised and lacking in authority. Mr Reagan's objective has been to persuade them to associate these two factors with each other. The American people have no great confidence in Mr Carter—otherwise, with all the advantages of the incumbent, he would be reasonably sure of reelection. They might be prepared to put up with a somewhat inept President for another four years. But they would be unlikely to do so if they believed that his bungling was the direct cause of economic misfortunes which would therefore continue if he were returned to office. The outcome may turn on whether Mr Reagan has done enough to persuade them of that.

## ESCO'S THREAT TO A FREE PRESS

is a body whose pronouncements have no mandatory whatever on its member. The agreement on information and the media reached at a general conference in London, which has just ended, therefore seems a matter of no great significance, and the knowledge by a few nations of the text an unnecessary curiosity. Certainly some countries might have been expected to see in the forefront of their efforts to have this text so. And it is not as if the government have ever needed international agreements to sanction their policies.

These pronouncements contain much that is unobjectionable, even admirable. They pay due deference to concepts such as "the unrestricted pursuit of objective truth and... the free exchange of ideas... knowledge" already enshrined in UNESCO's own constitution. There is an element of hypocrisy in these declarations, but a more significant factor is the confusion that derives from long and weary efforts at compromise. The discussion as a whole, however, firmly implies a context of state responsibility: in the last resort, the task of assessing whether these lofty concepts are respected is assigned to governments. It is obvious that the official conception of objective truth in the Soviet Union, for instance, does not lend itself to unfettered inquiry. Even with the best of intentions, a government cannot seek to safeguard standards in the press without threatening to obliterate the very qualities it seeks to protect. When the discussion passes on to the possibility of providing special rights and privileges to the media, a silent corollary is that these advantages could be denied to those who did not conduct themselves to the satisfaction of the authorities.

The proposals gained much of their support from developing countries which resent the often condescending and superficial way in which their problems are treated by the media of the West, which dominate the channels of world information. This resentment is often accompanied by a belief that commercial motives (though not apparently motives of state) are a corrupting influence upon the media. There is also an impulse to see competition and diversity as threats to good reporting, rather than safeguards that some reporting, at least, shall be good; and there is a reluctance to trust the judgment of audiences relatively unused to assessing the claims of competing sources of news.

It is partly because these feelings are so widespread (as well as because of an unfortunate complacency about the whole issue among some western nations) that the UNESCO proposals gained such momentum that Britain eventually acquiesced in their adoption, without actually supporting them: no vote was taken. It is this resentment towards the established Western media, which needs to be understood and met if UNESCO is not to slide gradually further towards a totalitarian position. Britain's acquiescence may appear less steadfast than a complete rejection of the proposals might have been, but at least it leaves her in a favourable position to influence the way the rhetoric is eventually applied. There is a need to arouse a proper sense of concern among other democratic governments about the consequences of the debate.

Either through the machinery that is to be set up under the auspices of UNESCO itself or on a bilateral basis, it is necessary to offer practical help to foster communications in developing countries. New and independent voices are needed in basic sympathy with governments in the Third World, which now feel themselves to be operating in a world of communications that is fundamentally unsympathetic and alien. By means such as these, the initiative can be regained from the illiberal forces which have grasped it so successfully in Belgrade.

immigrants  
General Secretary of the Council for the Welfare of Immigrants  
of us who are dealing consequences of the decision regarding illegal immigration in the Zambir in July, welcome the conclusion has now been expressed by Mr Arthur QC, MP (August 12), by Sirs (Letters, September 10) by your special correspondent, that the responsibility for the curbing of normal standards and civil liberties does rest, rest with the courts.

were personally innocent, or who failed to be questioned but which are now held to have been "material". Yet you have reported, in recent months, not only the circumstances of Mangoo Khan and Mohammed Zamir, but the intended removals of a group of 17 who is clearly not culpable for his entry by deception at the age of nine, and of resident domestic workers, the existence of whose children, cancelled by the employment agencies which recruited them but declared by the women concerned to the Inland Revenue, is held to render their entry illegal through having infringed a work permit regulation.

drafted and those who entered the legislation, and it surely falls again to Parliament, to re-examine and amend it. If those concerned were not immigrants, and overwhelmingly black immigrants, would it hesitate to do so?

disarmament  
From Mrs M. E. Monk-Jones  
Sir, Like many other UNA members must have been I was saddened when I looked in vain for Lord Carrington's speech to the association on UN Day. It was particularly inauspicious that he chose the first day of Disarmament Week to justify the Government's defence policy of siting American cruise missiles in this country and of replacing the Polaris deterrent with bigger and more deadly weapons.

unsung hero  
From Mrs S. M. Liddall  
Sir, Will someone high up in the Civil Service kindly explain why the invaluable Mr Eric Taylor (Whitaker list October 25) is not a senior executive officer. It would also be interesting to learn what New Year Honour the Civil Service considers appropriate for Mr Taylor's services to the nation.

democracy in Chile  
From Mr T. N. B. Spencer, MEP for Derbyshire (Conservative)  
Sir, I have just seen your report (October 22) on the Chilean Government's treatment of Senator Andres Bello, the president of the Christian Democratic Party. It is to be hoped that the British Government will feel able to use their newly resumed contacts with the Chilean Government to attempt to include one of the major spokesmen of Chile's parliamentary traditions. In doing so they would be joining other West European Governments who have expressed their sorrow at this inhuman treatment of a senior Chilean democracy.

the pay game  
From Professor Norman MacKenzie  
Sir, Mr Gerry Gillman tells us (report, October 28) that "Civil Service pay has fallen behind". Since everyone claims to be behind, who is actually ahead?

## Storm clouds over eastern Europe

From Lord Kennet  
Sir, 1956, 1968, 1980—the slow clock of Europe is due to strike again. But if, as seems increasingly likely, the Soviet Union invades Poland on the night of the American election, or during the count, there will be a major response.

## Where a prison officer's loyalty lies

From the Governor of Winchester Prison and others  
Sir, With the most laudable intention of opening up prisons to the press and to radio, the Home Secretary recently gave prison governors permission to communicate with the press about their own establishments. We therefore take this opportunity to write to suggest that the time for clear thinking has been reached regarding the dispute between prison officers and the Government.

## Japanese model for industrial health

From Professor A. G. Schweinberger  
Sir, According to Mr Rees-Mogg (October 23) the key cause of the current problems of The Times lies in an inadequate structure of social, industrial and personnel relationships rather than shortage of finance. Furthermore, Mr Rees-Mogg suggests very perceptively that ready availability of finance has been a hindrance rather than a help in the attempts to solve the fundamentally social, industrial, and personnel problems of The Times.

## Human rights petitions

From the Chairman of the Council of Justice  
Sir, Since your leading article on September 22 calling on the Government to renew the "right of individual petition to Strasbourg without limit of time", the supporting letters from Mr Jonathan Aitken and others (September 25), only two of your correspondents have attempted to argue that this now well-established right should be allowed to lapse next January.

## Medical school's future

From the Vice-Chancellor of the University of London  
Sir, Before I wrote (October 28) in reply to Mr Ennis (October 27) I consulted Mr Geoffrey Rippon, who was in the chair at the meeting. He confirmed that I gave an assurance that if acute beds continued to exist in the Westminster Hospital there would be no need to merge the Westminster Medical School with Charing Cross.

## Ambridge affairs

From Mr Peter Poulton  
Sir, Because my newspapers are not delivered, I first heard of the editorial "A death in Ambridge" (October 29) on a BBC early morning news programme. The short quotation they gave indicated that you were making a serious, if not actually vicious, attack on Equity. I quickly drafted a reply, dripping with outrage and containing an odd little passage or two of comment on the peculiarly inopportune moment The Times had chosen to give advice on industrial relations.







## New Books

# Alfred the great: a formidable double portrait

Tennyson  
by Robert Bernard Martin

(Jafford/Faber £12.95)

Tennyson compared the act of biography to ripping open a gash, and during the last ten years of his life took great pains to ensure that his son should not only write his life but also destroy all material that did not fit the official view. As I know, there was a great deal of material that Tennyson performed his duties to his biography by destroying it. It is not surprising that the portrait of Tennyson that we have is a portrait of a man who was not only a great poet but also a great biographer. The portrait of Tennyson that we have is a portrait of a man who was not only a great poet but also a great biographer. The portrait of Tennyson that we have is a portrait of a man who was not only a great poet but also a great biographer.

impulse, genius of both natural and cerebral landscape. The supreme irony of his personality and career was that his contemporaries had elevated him to unprecedented heights of public fame, for some years after the shock of his first reviews, the act of writing itself was sufficient for him, and he could not be persuaded to publish at all. Yet he was not merely admired by farmers from Leicestershire who called their cows Guinevere and wrote that they would like to call a new line of helters after him, only that he was not quite sure of her gender. To the century of the future he offered "the passion of the past" in the age of mass production, he remained readers and listeners; to the more modern age he offered a more modern sensuality without sex (as Mrs Browning noted); and in the face of technological immortality and decay of the end of his life, Rossetti, who had long ago decided that Tennyson was largely humbug, said that he would rather have written "Tennyson's life" than all his own poems put together.

such a master of the English language as I", he remarked at dinner one evening to conversation round the table. To be sure, he counted after savouring the pause, "I've got nothing to say". The slightly hysterical note of high spirits was characteristic: doubtless he set the table on a roar, but they would all know that he was referring to the mixed "noises" recently received for *The Princess* (1857), one of the longer works in which he attempted to engage a contemporary issue—the place of women in education and society—and on which Tennyson had been able, as Mill counselled, more effectively to discipline "the material of his imagination" and to place "his thoughts in a strong light before the intellect". He would have been spared the more mindless sound-spining of which he was capable, but then he would have been spared the more mindless sound-spining of which he was capable, but then he would have been spared the more mindless sound-spining of which he was capable.

are marvellous scenes, as *Through the Looking Glass* has it of feasting and fun. The Laureate smoked contentedly from adolescence on, and frequently drank a pint of port a day. Euphoric readings from *Maud* were inevitable. Martin attributes Tennyson's lifelong emotional instability and hypochondria to the Lincolnshire family history of epilepsy, alcoholism, madness and drugs. Alfred feared all or any of these might engulf him before he finally married at 41. Emily Schlegel, the steel-hysterically who ruled his household from her couch, enormously improved the order of his life and either did or did not (depending on whether you liked her) have any entangling effect on the content of his work. She was very good on titles.



Alfred Tennyson, photographed at Manchester by James Mudd in 1857, from *The Tennyson Album*, a biography in photographs by Andrew Wheatcroft (Routledge, £10.50). The Tennysons passed through Manchester on their way to the Lake District. While they were there, they heard Dickens give a recitation of *The Christmas Carol*, and visited the National Art Exhibition.

Michael Ratcliffe

# Too little too late

The Exploding Prison  
By J. E. Thomas and Richard Pooley

(Junction Books, £8.95, £4.95)

Prison Crisis  
By Peter Evans

(Allen & Unwin, £7.50, £3.95)

A colleague of mine who writes on penal matters recently rang a respected journal and offered a couple of thousand words on British prisons. "So sorry," the man in the office said, "but we have had a good bit on prisons in the past: you know all that shock-horror—Azica-round-the-corner stuff. Tremendously important of course, but is there anything new to be said?" These two books show clearly that there is. Inevitably they have to spend some space on cataloguing the familiar defects of the system: the horrific overcrowding, the problems created by the judiciary's obsession with long sentences, the conflicts between "screws" and "cons", the inadequacies of the Board of Visitors, the secrecy of the Home Office. But they go well beyond simply crying "crisis" by digging deep into the system to find the causes of such defects, and then surfacing with a set of concrete and practical proposals for their eradication. On the face of it, Thomas and Pooley seem to have a narrower target than Evans. Their subject is prison riots and in particular the four-day one at Hull in August, 1976, which left £750,000 damage and an almost uninhabitable prison. He skillfully counterpoints the three reports into the disturbance—the official Fowler report, the unpublished report by local MP, John Prescott, and the public inquiry by the Home Office. They are able to establish that the primary cause of the riot was not the character of the prison population, or the reduction in prison officers' overtime, but the gradual tightening up of the regime which took place after the departure of a liberal governor way back in 1970. But all this is only a beginning. For Thomas and Pooley astutely use the Hull story as the foundation for a much wider review of the problems which arise when any local liberalization of the regime is effected. Such liberalization, as they point out, may be well-

come at the time, but only engenders frustration when the prisoners are moved to other locations where such idiosyncratic privileges are not available. Unfortunately, when the Prison Officers' Association calls for uniformity as a resolution to this dilemma, it seems to be demanding not so much a general liberalisation as what Fowler described as the principle of "equality of misery". At first Peter Evans's book seems a trifle episodic after Thomas and Pooley's tightly structured argument. Mr Evans has, of course, a distinguished record as a liberal commentator on penal affairs for *The Times*, but it is perhaps his journalistic background which occasionally leads him to treat events as a series of separate issues rather than as instances of more general effects. However, the chapters on overcrowding, abnormal offenders, and young people in custody reveal his distinctive strengths: an ability to convey simultaneously the feel of prison life and the policy debates which surround it. Most importantly, he knows quite enough about the Home Office not to be fobbed off with official stories. There is an interesting divergence of views on the question of whether to "concentrate" or "disperse" inmate prisoners. Evans argues sharply that the present dispersal policy must be abandoned. He thought while Thomas and Pooley draw most effectively upon Leo Abbe's recent book, to demonstrate how Abbe's cynicism set himself to circumvent the Mountbatten Committee's concentration recommendation by pushing the Radzinsky sub-committee towards a dispersal policy. This is a most disturbing story of official pusillanimity. Fortunately, the authors had time to take into account the May Inquiry recommendations. They detect a great deal of "pusillanimity" in these and prefer their own far stronger proposals. They will hardly be alone in such a qualified response. Anyone who reads either of these disturbing and well-written accounts could be forgiven for thinking that May's major recommendation of an independent inspection system is far too little. They certainly have ample evidence that it is already far too late.

Laurie Taylor

## Short stories

Collected Stories  
Sean O'Faolain

(Penguin, £3.50)

Selected Short Stories  
Kingsley Amis

(Penguin, £6.95)

End, and  
Stories  
Paul Theroux

(Penguin, £5.50)

Rendezvous and  
Stories  
Daphne du Maurier

(Penguin, £3.95)

Archers: the first  
Years  
by William Smethurst

(Methuen, £5.95)

Country matters  
by William Smethurst

(Methuen, £5.95)

Loon Lake  
E.L. Doctorow

(Penguin, £6.95)

The Hangman's Crusade  
James Barwick

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Joshua Then and Now  
Mordecai Richler

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Bloodwealth  
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A splendid first novel set in the African Bush

(Penguin, £6.95)

Greene in the subtle combination of action, contemporary political dilemma and personal and moral conflict. Catholic Herald

£6.95

Giuliano DeGo

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## Vast appetites

Sir Joseph Banks  
By Charles Lyte

(David & Charles, £10.50)

The 18th century character was practical and lusty without any trace of guilt, which makes it particularly attractive to our convoluted consciences. Now, Sir Joseph Banks was one of its brashest exponents. Wealthy and well-connected he held the presidency of the Royal Society for 42 years and awakened this country's interest in scientific procedure. Yet his story is not well remembered partly because his papers were scattered all over the world 100 years ago. It makes the biographer's task a difficult one, moreover. Banks was a collector of the penicillin colony at Botany Bay. It was not a success but neither was the colony at first. Banks was one of the few Englishmen to have philanthropic as well as political motives in settling in the colonies. He was a far more successful one in his private life than in his public. Less romantic voyages took Banks to Newfoundland and Iceland, but his main preoccupation in later life was the development of the botanical gardens at Kew. Our parks and gardens are full of the plants he arranged to have sent from all over the world, an attractive memorial to any life. Charles Lyte's book is another. He dedicates it rather elegantly to his father who loved the eighteenth century. It is an understandable love.

native-cooked dog and shark were delicacies to him. The natives took to him readily and he to them. He tried to import a Tahitian to London as a curiosity, grew to admire the man and was appalled to lose him to a fever in Jakarta. Scurvy, syphilis, malaria, winds and tides were fatal hazards. Banks was a friend of the Pacific. Bligh was a friend of Banks—it was Banks's assignment of breadfruit plants which indirectly led to the mutiny on the Bounty—and Banks made him one of the first governors of the penal colony at Botany Bay. It was not a success but neither was the colony at first. Banks was one of the few Englishmen to have philanthropic as well as political motives in settling in the colonies. He was a far more successful one in his private life than in his public. Less romantic voyages took Banks to Newfoundland and Iceland, but his main preoccupation in later life was the development of the botanical gardens at Kew. Our parks and gardens are full of the plants he arranged to have sent from all over the world, an attractive memorial to any life. Charles Lyte's book is another. He dedicates it rather elegantly to his father who loved the eighteenth century. It is an understandable love.

Glenys Roberts

## Shelley plain

Shelley and his World  
By Claire Tomalin

(Thames and Hudson, £8.95)

This book is by no means a masterpiece of routine letterpress: pictures arranged round 104 pictures. Claire Tomalin has written a balanced, searching essay on Shelley's life and work, and among the illustrations are many splendid ones. I liked especially a small one of Mary Wollstonecraft in a smashing hat. It would have been better, though, if the pictures could have been hived off in a middle—or end—section: that way commentary and visual aids would both have got the undivided attention they deserve. Hazlitt, a fellow lefty, was not enthusiastic about Shelley. He called him "shilly" and "this is nearer the mark, that is, Arnold's purple passage about the beautiful ineffectual angel. He was a tough youngster who believed in women's rights but who made miserable most of the many women he was connected with. He was "the

benighted man whose benevolence towards the world outside his family annoys his wife"—Claire Tomalin has many good, puncturing remarks of this kind. Of "The Cloud", "To a Skylark" and "The Witch of Atlas", for example, she writes: "...describing exercises that do not invite too many re-readings." Was he a great poet? Well, there is too much haste, too much flux, too much every-thing about the performativity of man; and sometimes, for me at least, a quality of ineffectiveness which is as stifling as it is repellent. But there are great things, too. "Letter to Maria Gisborne", "Julian and Maddalo", "adieu" "The Triumph of Life" which he was writing when the winds which he loved blew and drowned him. Claire Tomalin knows exactly where to pause and praise, and I cannot think of a finer short-circuiting of a far from easy writer than this one.

David Williams

## Country matters

Archers: the first  
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by William Smethurst

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§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

[illegible]



مذكرة من رصاص

**LAING**  
make ideas take shape

# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

THE SCOTCH OF A LIFETIME  
**The Buchanan Blend**

**Stock Markets**

FT Ind 4932 down 23  
FT Gilt 7142 down 0.11

**Sterling**

\$2.4415 up 55 pts  
Index 79.0 up 0.1

**Dollar**

Index 84.9 down 0.5  
DM 1.8858 down 77 pts

**Gold**

\$643.50 up \$12

**Money**

3-mth sterling 16 1/4-16 1/2  
3-mth Euro 8 15 1/4-14 1/2  
6-mth Euro 8 14 1/4-14 1/2

**IN BRIEF**

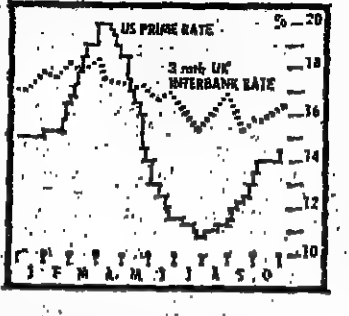
## US prime rates move up to 14.5 per cent on strengthening economy

From Frank Vogt  
Washington, Oct. 29  
Banks across the United States today raised their prime lending rates to 14.5 per cent from 14 per cent. Most short-term money market rates have been rising in recent days and today's move results from these earlier upward shifts.

The increase was expected and some banks said they were surprised it had not come earlier. Morgan Guaranty Trust, Manufacturers Hanover Trust and the Chase Manhattan Bank "the big banks" to announce the move.

Citibank usually reviews its prime rate on Fridays, but as all other banks moved today, Citibank broke with its tradition and announced a 1/4 per cent rise with immediate effect.

The long-term bond market has been badly battered by the "speculation" of higher interest rates, while the share market in recent days has been depressed in anticipation of the prime rate move and in the expectation of still tighter credit policies by the Federal Reserve Board.



ing inflation data has tended to push rates higher and the Fed has sought to secure its money supply growth target.

The Fed has not moved noticeably in recent days to tighten credit conditions and the money markets now seem so strained that any further efforts by the Fed to drain cash would be likely to trigger a higher prime rate level.

Some Wall Street experts doubt, however, whether this tight money market situation will last for long.

They suggest that the sharp rates of interest and the high inflation rate will combine to dull economic activity and that this quarter will see a return to negative gross national product development.

A few bankers admit that the prime rate has been abused by some institutions. Increasingly the prime has not been the rate charged by banks to their most creditworthy customers.

Other banks have been lending at below prime to their top quality borrowers and this discounting has angered officials.

## Chrysler loses \$490m third quarter

Chrysler Corporation reported a huge loss of \$490m for the third quarter, but said that it would make a profit in the current year.

Losses for the first nine months of the year amounted to \$1.2bn and the third quarter loss was higher than the \$400m loss reported for the second quarter.

The Government's Chrysler Guarantee Board had expected Chrysler to have a further \$200m of government-guaranteed funds by the end of the year, but Chrysler has told the board that this will not be necessary as the profit prospects for the fourth quarter.

Chrysler has drawn \$1.5bn of new loans made available by the government.

## Dollar falls against mark and sterling

By John Whitmore  
The rise in United States prime rates did little to help the dollar in foreign exchange markets yesterday. Markets clearly regarded the German Government's dismissal of a devaluation rumour as the more important event of the day.

The dollar finished the day 77 points down against the German currency at DM1.8858. The Bank of England's dollar index showed a 0.5 fall to 84.9, while the Deutsche Mark index recorded a 0.2 rise to 149.5.

Although the mid-afternoon rise in prime rates left the pound below its best against the dollar, it still closed with a net gain of 55 points at \$2.4415. The trade-weighted index against a basket of currencies advanced 0.1 to 79.0, having touched 78.7 earlier in the day.

Sterling was helped by the Prime Minister's statement on Tuesday that United Kingdom interest rates would not be reduced until this was justified by a weakening in credit demand.

Mr Thatcher's remarks also led to a hardening of the pound rate in money markets, although the very short end of the market continued to enjoy relatively easy conditions.

## Bonn dismisses talk of devaluation

From Peter Norman  
Brussels, Oct. 29  
The West German Government today dismissed suggestions that it should devalue the Deutsche Mark.

Speaking after a meeting of the Cabinet in Bonn, Dr Armin Grünewald, the deputy government spokesman, said that the idea of a devaluation was unrealistic and that discussion on the issue was "superfluous and damaging".

Two days ago, West Germany's five leading economic research institutes suggested that Germany should accept, if necessary, a temporary devaluation of the mark to enable the authorities to pursue a more expansionary monetary policy.

Today their demand appeared to be having an impact on the foreign exchange markets where the federal bank was forced to intervene in Frankfurt against the French franc to keep the mark within the fluctuation limits allowed in the European Monetary System.

But the behaviour of the exchange markets came in for scathing criticism from Herr Manfred Lahnstein, who as state secretary in the Bonn Finance Ministry, is responsible for monetary policy. He described recent developments as a "theatre of the absurd" and remarked that the weakness of currencies like the Swiss franc and the Austrian schilling had little to do with fundamental economic imbalances.

Herr Lahnstein believed that the present distorted state of currency markets would prove short-lived and that in the foreseeable future, factors such as Germany's low inflation rate would influence international financial managers.

In the meantime, the weakness of the mark is costing the German Federal Bank dearly in terms of its reserves. According to the bank's latest return, Germany's net monetary reserves dropped by DM1,600m (£15,198.2m) in the week to October 23 in support of operations.

The weakness of the mark means that tomorrow's central bank council meeting in Frankfurt is less likely than ever to cut West Germany's leading interest rates.

In line with the spirit of rallying round the national currency, the West German Private Banking Association, whose members would profit from a drop in interest rates, today ruled out any such move at the moment.

Harald Kähnen, the association's president, said the mark was undervalued.

## Industry minister may get new post

By Kenneth Owen  
Technology Editor  
The Government is believed to be about to announce the appointment of a minister of state for information technology within the Department of Industry. The job is likely to go to Mr Adam Butler, one of two existing ministers of state at the department.

This decision is in line with a recent recommendation by the Government's Advisory Council for Applied Research and Development (ACARD). In a report on information technology published last month, the council said: "One minister and government department should be responsible for coordination of government policies and actions on the promotion and development of information technology and its applications."

At present, the constituent elements of information technology are split together with other areas of responsibility between Mr Butler and Lord Trenchard, the other minister of state at the department.

Mr Butler already covers the Post Office, the National Enterprise Board and its subsidiaries, and research and development. Lord Trenchard's responsibilities include computers and electronics, and a range of private sector industries.

The Government has made no formal reply to the ACARD report on information technology, but a number of moves to strengthen the organization of this technology in Whitehall were already under way.

Within the Department of Industry, the division which has been handling computer systems and electronics has been expanded to include office systems and space satellites, and has been renamed the information technology division.

This division, with the divisions responsible for electronics applications and for Post Office telecommunications, now report to a single deputy secretary, Mr Roy Croft.

Mr Croft is chairman of a new interdepartmental committee of senior officials set up by the Cabinet Office to coordinate government activities in information processing. This committee, regarded as an information technology "think tank" group, will also set priorities in the light of the ACARD report.

A logical conclusion to these moves and in particular to the reorganization within the Department of Industry, would be the appointment of a single minister of state with responsibility for information technology in all its aspects—electronics, computing, information handling and telecommunications.

ACARD regarded its proposal for a single ministerial department as the most important recommendation in its 55-page report.

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Mr Adam Butler: tipped for new post.

## say talks

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The stricken agricultural machinery industry yesterday presented its case for debt restructuring.

Logan-based banks, to be believed to owe £250m. The rescue plan envisaged some of the £250m to be raised by raising £500m in preferred and common shares.

## Rank agrees TV deal with Toshiba

By Baron Phillips  
The Rank Organisation is to buy out Toshiba's 30 per cent stake in Rank Toshiba, their joint colour television operation in the West Country. But Toshiba will retain the manufacturing rights to the Rank Toshiba facilities at Ernesettle, near Plymouth, Devon and continue to produce television sets, while the other factory at Redruth, Cornwall will close in the new year. This means that most of the 2,700 jobs will go.

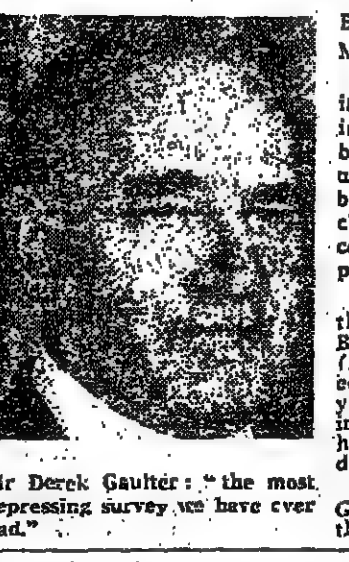
A month ago Rank Toshiba announced that the operation, set up in 1978, was no longer viable and Rank offered its 70 per cent stake to Toshiba.

But Toshiba decided it did not want the stake and in turn offered its 30 per cent holding to Rank, which will buy it for a nominal sum.

Rank's side of the deal is dependent upon Toshiba employing as many of the existing workforce as possible. Toshiba has agreed to do this in principle but a final agreement has still to be drawn up.

Toshiba said last night that it had not finally decided how many of the 1,850 Ernesettle workforce would remain, "but it is envisaged that it will be a few hundred".

## Construction industry facing heavy cutback



By Patricia Tisdall  
Management Correspondent  
Construction, which regards itself as a linchpin for other industry sectors, has been brought close to despair by an unofficial moratorium in public building work together with a clampdown in maintenance contracts from private companies.

Surveys published jointly by the National Federation of Building Trades Employers (NFBE) and the Civil Engineering Contractors' Federation yesterday show that the building trade, which had been holding up well, is sliding deeply into recession.

According to Mr Derek Gaultier, director general of the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, the October workload survey is "the most depressing we have ever had".

The indications from new order levels is that the industry is operating at 40 per cent of the peak levels recorded in 1972.

The message is that it is occurring in practice. Local authorities were running up against cash problems and taking the "easy option" by postponing capital projects.

The contractors' inquiry shows that 78 per cent of companies have experienced a drop in new orders, while nearly 70 per cent of the 600 NFBE members reported that new inquiries were down.

Civil engineering contractors, which rely heavily on public sector contracts, blame an un-declared moratorium by local authorities and other public bodies.

Mr Gaultier said the industry had become convinced that, although Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, had tried to avoid a moratorium on capital spending in the public sector, "all the evidence is that it is occurring in practice".

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Local authorities were running up against cash problems and taking the "easy option" by postponing capital projects.

## Metro workers call off ban

By David Felton and Clifford Webb  
On the eve of meetings of manual workers at BL plants to vote on the company's 6.8 per cent wage offer, leaders of 22,500 white collar workers called off an overtime ban, which threatened to disrupt production of the Mini Metro. This was agreed after the company extended its deadline for introducing a programme of compulsory redundancies.

Sir Michael Edwards, chairman of BL, yesterday appealed to the 73,000 blue collar car workers to reject their shop steward's call for strike action over the 6.8 per cent offer. He said a strike vote would throw away their jobs and the future of BL.

He admitted that the company's offer was modest, but insisted: "We cannot pay a penny more and we won't pay a penny more."

In a leaflet distributed to BL workers yesterday, Sir Michael outlined the company's achievements and its plans for improvements in the bonus scheme. He urged staff to think carefully before they strike, saying the company had made by going on strike.

To talks earlier this week BL agreed to extend the redundancy deadline from November 21 to January 5 next year after unions agreed to cooperate in a plan to achieve more than 3,000 job cuts by March next year.

Day of decision, page 19

## Backing for cash limits carry-over proposal

By Our Industrial Editor  
Support for a "controlled experiment" on a Treasury scheme which would provide greater flexibility in the operation of cash limits was voiced yesterday by the influential all-party Committee on Public Expenditure. Parliament's supervisor of government spending.

In a report based on an investigation into arrangements to enable government departments to carry over unspent funds from one year to another, the committee said that the possibility of carrying over to a subsequent year some predetermined amount resulting from underspending would merit consideration.

The Treasury, in its evidence to the committee, indicated that it had some sympathy for a limited amount of flexibility in the carrying forward of unspent funds, provided it was confined to restricted categories which would include capital programmes and possibly some defence procurement programmes.

Over the past few months the Treasury has been considering the possibility of implementing a scheme which would limit any carry forward for defined categories of spending to five per cent which could be authorized in the summer. Supplementary Estimates. The scheme would apply in principle to all departments on capital spending but it would not cover current expenditure, such as pay.

On the basis of a five per cent limit, the Treasury believed that the maximum potential carry forward would be about £500m and might well be below. Application of the

## Dudley and Corby get enterprise zone status

By Our Industrial Staff  
Two further enterprise zones are to be established by the Government in a move to stimulate investment by small and medium-sized companies.

The announcement yesterday by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, increases the number of enterprise zone locations to nine. A further announcement on the location of a tenth, in the north of England, is expected shortly.

The two new locations are at Dudley in the west Midlands, a region which has been badly affected by the recession, and at Corby, Northamptonshire, where unemployment has risen since the closure of British Steel Corporation plants. Corby became a development area at the end of last year.

The choice of Dudley as one of the locations immediately sparked off a row with its near neighbour, Northampton, which felt it should have been chosen because of its higher unemployment level.

Mr Roy Fellows, chairman of the general purposes committee of the Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce, Northampton, frankly put it: "We are going to Dudley when Wolverhampton has by far the strongest case. It would appear that the Government has been swayed by political considerations."

Mr Fellows said: "We have a 250 acre site of derelict land previously used for mining. It is in a very poor condition, and without the level of financial help being provided for an enterprise zone, it would be extremely difficult to develop."

Talks will now take place with local authorities in Corby and Dudley. Once agreement has been reached, a range of concessions and exemptions will be available to companies which establish businesses within the zone area.

Other enterprise zones are to be located on Tuesday, Wednesday, Greater Manchester, the Isle of Dogs in London's docklands, Belfast, Chidside and Swansea.

## PRICE CHANGES

Rank	13p to 48p	Polly Peck	21p to 17p
Fields	13p to 48p	Ranger Oil	11p to 7p
Gold	15p to 34p	A. Land	19p to 22p
Coin	15p to 34p	Southam	11p to 7p
cc	18p to 12p	Western Bldgs	15p to 14p

## THE POUND

Bank	Bank	Bank	Bank
£	2.45	Norway Kr	12.47
fr	32.12	Swiss Fr	12.47
DM	2.30	S. Africa Rand	2.22
Sc	2.30	Spain Ptas	165.50
DK	16.60	Sweden Kr	10.70
Gr	9.35	Switzerland Fr	11.40
US	10.95	US \$	2.49
DM	4.78	US \$	76.75
£	117.00		
£	12.25		
£	1.26		
£	226.00		
£	549.00		
£	217		

## Tring Hall's joint founder resigns

By Philip Robinson  
Mr John Woolgar, joint founder and once half owner of Tring Hall Securities, the small issuing house, has resigned and sold all his shares.

Tring said in a statement to the Stock Exchange yesterday that Mr Adrian Bowden, a director, had also resigned and confirmed that Mr Anthony Chancellor, ex-Dawson Day investment director, has been appointed to the board.

Behind speculation in the City for some months of disagreements between Mr Woolgar and Mr Dennis Poll, his co-founder and managing director.

Mr Poll said yesterday: "I don't want to say anything about that. It has been a perfectly amicable separation. I have had a lot of people contacting me trying to make this into something that it isn't. I think it would be fair to say there was a clash of management styles."

Mr Woolgar and Mr Poll bought Tring Hall on a 50-50 basis last autumn when it was called Tring Portfolio Management and a subsidiary of the public-quoted First Talisman Investment Co., headed by Mr Edward G. Cann. It has specialised in launch-

## New oil and gas taxes announced in Canadian budget

From Jack Best  
Ottawa, Oct. 29  
Big increases in Canadian petroleum prices were announced last night by Mr Allan Rock, Minister of Finance, when presenting his budget to the House of Commons.

At the same time he imposed new taxes on oil and natural gas which are almost certain to provoke protests in the oil producing provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The price of a barrel of crude oil will rise \$17.30 in stages over a four-year period beginning this year. Of the \$33.80 increase proposed for this year, \$3.50 is already in place.

The present Canadian price is only \$16.75 a barrel—less than half the world price of about \$37 a barrel. It has been kept artificially low through government subsidies designed to lessen the inflationary impact of oil-price movements and to give Canadian industry an edge over foreign competition.

Mr MacEachen carefully avoided increasing the excise tax on petrol. It was a proposed, 18 cent a gallon increase in this tax which caused the overthrow of the Conservative regime on a non-confidence motion, which in turn led to the Liberals retaining power.

The minister's proposals, however, will still result in a petrol price increase of more than 60 cents a gallon at Toronto to \$1.55 by the end of 1984.

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## No sector unscathed in rapidly shrinking employment market

By Melvyn Westlake  
Employment in Britain is shrinking rapidly as the recession gathers pace. A further 188,000 jobs disappeared during the second quarter, leaving hardly any sector of the economy unscathed, according to government figures, published yesterday.

Employment in manufacturing has been particularly hard hit, and it now seems likely that the number of jobs lost in this sector will substantially exceed the drop in employment during the recession in the mid-1970s. The service industries have

also witnessed a sharp decline in the number of people employed, after years of expanding job opportunities.

Figures published in the Department of Employment Gazette show that the number of people employed in the United Kingdom dropped to 22,400,000 in the second quarter, compared with 22,600,000 in the first quarter, after allowing for normal seasonal changes. The figures exclude self-employed and the armed forces.

The drop in the number of employed between April and June represented the fourth

consecutive quarterly fall. But it is the decline in manufacturing employment which seems certain to cause most concern as a further symptom of the country's de-industrialization.

Manufacturing employment has now fallen by more than half a million jobs since the middle of 1979. The fall in August alone was 74,000 (figures for individual sectors are more up to date than those for the economy as a whole). This followed a drop in July of 82,000, allowing for seasonal changes.

The rate of decline in manu-

facturing employment has been accelerating since the middle of 1979, with average falls of 46,000 a month in the second quarter of 1980; 32,000 a month in the first quarter and 20,000 a month in the last six months of 1979.

Although the decline in manufacturing industry has been evident throughout much of the 1970s, the recent falls have been very much bigger than had been common before. The downward drift in such employment had been about 5,000 a month on average in the two years up to mid-1979.

However, the recession has now spread to the service industries. In the second quarter the number of employees in these industries fell by about 30,000, a fall similar to that of a decade of almost continuously steady growth in service industries during which time employment grew by over 1.1 million.

One of the few sectors to show a rise in employment during the second quarter was public administration and defence. Some 1,557,000 were employed in this field in June,



## IBM says contract should go out to tender and not directly to ICL

### Battle for Revenue computer grows

Companies in the running for the Inland Revenue's proposed new computer network are fighting the bitter end as an official announcement nears. This follows the Government's August decision to rethink the system design and postpone a decision on whether to abide by the pro-ICL single-tender procurement policy.

Yesterday IBM, the American-owned "Big Brother" of the world computer industry, abandoned its customary "It is our policy to comment on no statement, and uncharacteristically called a press briefing for the purpose of commenting at some length.

The main message was that the revised proposal for the Inland Revenue system carried the danger of restricting the scope for policy changes by future Chancellors of the Exchequer because of the postponement of on-line links between regions.

There was also the familiar IBM message that the contract should go out to open tender, and not be awarded directly to ICL.

The aim is to computerize the Inland Revenue's Pay As You Earn (PAYE) scheme. As originally envisaged there would be about 12 regional computing centres, connected to about 20,000 terminals in about 60 district offices, with interconnection between the centres.

In August Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced a postponement of the tender decision by the Government.

"While it recognises the benefits which computerization should bring, the Government feels that the basis on which it is to be done requires further consideration," he said.

"The Government has therefore put in hand as a matter of urgency a study of alternative approaches which would diminish these risks and offer a greater opportunity of satisfactory developments as the system evolves."

He added: "The Government continues to recognize the importance of the maximum feasible involvement of United Kingdom companies and of ensuring a high United Kingdom content in the system."

Because the basis on which the computerization was to be done had already been the subject of long and detailed consideration by all involved, this statement made little sense other than an attempt to ease or postpone the apparently difficult political dilemma within the Cabinet.

Reportedly, the brief was to make it easier for the order to go directly to ICL. Yesterday the IBM team of experts knew better than to make allegations like that (on the record, that is), but they obliged by outlining the changes that apparently have been made in the light of the Chancellor's announcement.

First, the proposed system is to be introduced in stages, function by function, rather than in a single go. Second, the full system is to be operational from day

one. This is termed "functional implementation".

Secondly, instead of one network (of terminals served by a computer centre) in each region, there would be four or five, in order to reduce the number of terminals handled by any one computer. Each computer would now handle only 400-500 terminals.

Thirdly, the on-line links between regions are being postponed and, indeed, are no longer a firm commitment. They have been relegated to a possible Phase 2 of the project. Instead, the links will be off-line; that is, information will be transmitted using separate telecommunications links or by delivery van.

Fourthly, the completion date for the project appears to have been pushed back from 1987 to 1990.

IBM approves of the first of these changes, is neutral on the second, describes the third as a "retrograde step" and is concerned at the implications of the fourth.

Fundamental objectives of the new system remain as before, IBM argues. These are to give ministers greater flexibility in changing the tax rates; to accommodate possible changes in tax policy such as the introduction of tax credits or taxation of short-term social security benefits; and to increase the overall efficiency of the PAYE system.

Kenneth Owen

## More than one reason for UK recession

From Mr D. G. Layton

Sir, With characteristic bias Mr. Wymie Godley (Business News, October 22) attributes the whole blame for the United Kingdom's recession and high unemployment to the Government's restrictive fiscal and monetary policies. He fails to point out, among other things, that:

1. The slump, which stems mainly from the renewed steep rise in the price of oil, is not confined to the United Kingdom but is worldwide.

2. Unemployment in the United Kingdom is not the highest among industrial countries, but near the middle of the "league table".

3. The Government's fiscal and monetary policies have not, in practice, been unduly restrictive—certainly much less so than originally intended. Both Government spending and the money supply have continued to grow rapidly.

4. The United Kingdom's high interest rates have been the inevitable result of large-scale borrowing from the banks by the public sector and by industrial companies—in the latter case, to meet excessive pay increases—between August 1979 and August 1980, while output was falling, average earnings rose by 21.6 per cent, which was over 5 per cent more than the rise in retail prices.

5. United Kingdom interest rates would have been even higher had the Bank of England not taken steps on many occasions to relieve the banks

shortage of liquidity by buying from them pledged securities.

6. The large appreciation of the pound has owed much to the United Kingdom's position of North Sea oil and to the weakness of the Deutsche mark, as it has to high United Kingdom interest rates.

Uncharacteristically, Mr. Godley does not see the obvious remedies. If he were to do so, they would no doubt include, besides massive "reflation", teacher-bidding import controls of the kind which have been tried unsuccessfully so many times in the past.

Yours faithfully,  
D. G. LAYTON  
33 Cornhill Avenue,  
Eastbourne,  
East Sussex.

From Mr Gordon R. Blackwell

Sir, As aerodynamicists of mine had a theory that the shape of an aeroplane could be optimized by placing an exactable work on the wing, and letting the airflow mould the wings into perfection. The general practice of aerodynamicists was to use a wind tunnel. The Government's theory that the shape of industry can be optimized by placing it in a monetarist policy appears to be directly analogous.

Yours faithfully,  
GORDON R. BLACKWELL  
29 West Hill Road,  
Farnham, Surrey, GU10 3JZ  
October 24.

## Morality and the tax laws

From Mr E. H. Mainprize

Sir, I am amazed at the tone of moral indignation adopted by Professor McAnis and Mr. D. W. S. Gray in their letters to your paper published on October 27. The professor at least should know that there is no morality in a taxing statute and indeed Revenue officials are at pains to point out that if the taxpayer gets his tax affairs wrong he may, and frequently does, have to pay much the same as if he has not.

It is morally, though not legally, entitled to collect. Surely, if the taxpayer is to be obliged to consider moral questions then so should the tax collector. However, the tax collector is not in the least interested in morals if they give rise to a consideration which is favourable to the taxpayer. The Inland Revenue makes the point that it is up to the taxpayer to claim his current allowances and if he does not and pays too much tax that is his misfortune.

The Customs and Excise work on the assumption that the taxpayer is a law-abiding citizen. A taxpayer has paid too much VAT because of a mistake in interpreting the law and the Customs have taken the view that it is the taxpayer's duty to comply strictly with legal provisions if he is to be entitled to any relief.

In the first case (Hector Fung Ltd v Commissioners of Customs and Excise), a Japanese gentleman, through London Airport. Although everyone was aware that the tax was to be left to the country and therefore should not have been subject to VAT, nevertheless the tax was demanded from the supplier because the technicalities of the export procedure had not been complied with.

In the second case (J. M. Patel v Commissioners of Customs and Excise), a small retail tobacconist paid in the region of £2,000 more VAT than he ought to have done, and indeed had he had collected from the public, he would have been able to operate his business under the "wrong" retailer's scheme. The Commissioners declined to allow him to change his scheme retroactively and consequently re-claim the VAT overpaid.

I find it not surprising that investigative journalists seldom seem to take up this aspect of tax law and administration.

Yours faithfully,  
EUGENE MAINPRIZE  
27 Prince Street, London WC2N 2DX  
October 24.

## Nuclear power as a form of insurance

From Mr Richard Masters

Sir, Walter Patterson (October 23) refers, with some justification, to the "nuclear industry's track record of over-optimism and misjudgement". But despite this, nuclear power exists and a significant and growing proportion of the electricity generated in many countries comes from nuclear power stations.

The contribution that nuclear power can make to world energy supplies during the rest of this century is assured, provided that the claims for making for the non-nuclear options are not fulfilled.

Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD MASTERS  
Contributing Editor,  
Nuclear Spectator  
International,  
Dorset House,  
St. James's Street,  
London SW1 8LU  
October 24.

For energy over the next 20 years may run out in as few as 10 years, the consequences of having a few more nuclear power stations will be significant. The industry's track record of over-optimism and misjudgement is a cause for concern, but it is not a reason for rejecting nuclear power.

The contribution that nuclear power can make to world energy supplies during the rest of this century is assured, provided that the claims for making for the non-nuclear options are not fulfilled.

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London SW1 8LU  
October 24.

## Employment Gazette

### Average earnings rise 22 per cent

By Melvyn Westlake

The average weekly earnings of adult men in full-time employment rose by 22 per cent to £134.50 in the year to April 1980. The increase in earnings of women over 18 in full-time jobs was nearly 25 per cent, taking their pay to an average of about £79 a week.

These figures are among the first results of the New Earnings Survey, April 1980, the Department of Employment's latest annual survey of the structure of earnings. The preliminary results of the survey are included in the latest edition of the Employment Gazette, which was published yesterday.

The survey provides the most authoritative annual analysis of pay in Britain. It shows that non-manual employees enjoyed a larger percentage increase than manual workers. The increase in men's pay was 24 per cent compared with 20 per cent for women, the rise was just over 25 per cent compared with just under 23 per cent.

Average gross hourly earnings of women (excluding overtime) were about 73 per cent of those for men, slightly greater than in 1979. The distribution of earnings between various groups appears to have shown little change.

### Productivity variations between companies

The level of productivity in different plants in the same industry may vary widely, according to the Gazette. The more productive British companies can compete successfully with their foreign counterparts even though the average level of productivity in British plants is below the average in several leading competitive countries.

In the iron and steel industry the output of the three most productive plants was more than 25 times higher than the three least productive. A similar pattern was found in most industries.

Mr John Ball and Mr N. K. Skeach of the Unit for Manpower Studies, the authors of the report, conclude that there might well be scope for increasing productivity. For instance, if in 1979 all motor vehicle plants had achieved productivity levels like those near the top of the scale, total output in the industry would have risen by about 38 per cent.

### Productivity in the whole economy

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## Bankruptcy rules move criticized

By Brian Appleyard

The Government's proposals to simplify personal bankruptcy proceedings have been criticized by Justice, the British section of the International Commission of Jurists.

In a memorandum on the Green Paper published in July Justice makes two key criticisms of the proposals.

First, it argues that they would undermine the present intentions of the law in obtaining the maximum realization of assets for creditors, detecting and preventing fraudulent and ensuring relief for failed debtors.

Second, it argues that the estimated savings of £3m under the proposals would be offset by increased costs incurred by courts, the Department of Health and Social Security and other welfare bodies. There would also be potential losses to the Customs and Excise and the Inland Revenue.

Overall, Justice favours a unified system of insolvency law, an idea that was supported by Sir Kenneth Cork's insolvency law review committee. This committee's findings on personal bankruptcy, published at the same time as the Green Paper, were substantially ignored by the Government.

# OVERSEAS PROPERTY

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Energy gaps in the Canadian budget

The Canadian stockmarket has been one of the strongest in the world this year, and for some time. In front of the country's first budget in two years the Toronto Composite Index moved ahead sharply yesterday once the budget details had been given. Much of these deals with the energy sector which have come increasingly to the fore following the Government's decision to cap domestic prices below the world level, and there are few significant changes in the underlying approach of the new Liberal government despite the effects of the recession and increasing inflation.

The budget measures may however turn out to be rather tougher than the market seems to judge by the general marking up of energy shares yesterday. The proposed 10 per cent Federal royalty on operating leases will hit cash flows, quite heavily in some cases.

But the real significance is that the move to only exacerbate the political tensions between the Federal authorities and the various provincial governments. The latter are already casting a long shadow over Canadian politics. The authorities also seem to be ducking the problems involved in keeping oil prices artificially low given that it is only proposed to bring them in line with world prices over a four-year period.

Meanwhile the move to raise Canadian ownership of domestic energy production only deter foreign exploration although likelihood of one or two outright purchases of foreign oil companies will add to speculative interest.

As far as the broader framework is concerned, the overall economic impact is likely to be small. The authorities have indeed given any immediate boost to the economy despite official predictions of a 1981 growth rate this year and next.

It is that higher energy taxes and public spending will shrink the budget deficit from £14,200m this year to £7,000m next.

Equities are also likely to take heart from the absence of any rise in corporate taxation, banks in particular heartened by the appearance of any windfall profits tax.

Bank, for example, rose \$4 to \$55.50, supply growth however is still a factor with another rise in the States rates to cope with monetary policy is not restrictive enough to prevent a rise in Canadian interest rates, and inflation remaining in double figures outlook for bond markets is much less optimistic.

**Line Matheson**  
**Plot thickens...**  
Shares in Jardine Matheson are being bought even by the frenetic traders of the Hong Kong market. Shares are waiting to hear the terms of the £51,000m (£81m) rights issue, and at the beginning of the month have been sent back to their calculators the news that Jardine is issuing 25 new shares, an increase in its capital of under 10 per cent to Hongkong \$1.4 billion.

While with the Jardine share price hovering above HK\$90 for the 10 days, the company can now force conversion of a loan stock which adds another 11 per cent to the dilution from the warrants with the rights unsecured loan stock, is clearly moving at breakneck speed to swell its equity while piling up cash. It was already some HK\$94m in the bank sheet.

scale of all this is indicative of the imperative now driving the Jardine. With Jardine now holding 32 per cent of Land after the HK\$1,200m assets swap last month the two companies clearly tightening links in the traumatic summer when Sir Pao coolly outmanoeuvred them to per cent of Hongkong and Kowloon.

pressure, if it was possible, marginally increased last week when Wharf and Kowloon, headed by Mr Li Ka Shing, a director of Hongkong and Jardine, announced a HK\$150m proposal and the intention to foster a relationship. The market took the hint and the Chinese interest in Jardine's "hongs" reached fever pitch.

coupled with a seemingly endless activity had kept the market at bay. The Hang Seng Index fell 20.55 to 1,451.38 yesterday. Meanwhile London Jardine's price slipped 16p.

alter, who parted from British Steel Corporation this year with a pocket compensation for the his job as Director of Iron, will have a new role for one month. Former Economist and Times journalist will conference for business which aims to tell how to stop leaks from "sanitizations" and deal with investment.

personal expertise could be enlightening. ESC during the dark of the steel strike a corporation launched overseas action against television in an to force the company the mole who had sup with private ESC.

Superintendent John leading figure in the tion of the Moors was enlisted by ESC down the mole, but because compensation has him to set up a public consultancy and to such freelance activity, chairing next month's ce, which is being by Oyez Inter-Business Communication of moles.

to 229p. So, while the market as a whole may well regain its composure, the implication for Jardine shares is that the huge increases in capital not only make it a daunting bid prospect but also probably rather expensive for the immediate future.

With a mass of imponderable behind-the-scenes activity still rumbling on, shareholders will have to decide whether this defence is in the best long-term interests of their company or whether the immediate dilution is too high a price to pay.

**Arthur Bell**  
**Looking for growth overseas**  
Arthur Bell injected some cheer into the whisky sector with results showing a marginal rise in pretax profits to £16.8m in the year to end June. Recovering some of their recent underperformance, the shares rose 8p to 180p, where they yield 4.8 per cent after a 15 per cent dividend rise and stand on a fully-taxed p/e ratio of 10.4.

Given the present state of the industry, the giant Distillers is working short-time at most bottling plants while Tomatin recently announced an interim loss—Bell has done well enough. But the group's forecast in March that it would at least maintain whisky profits in the second half of the year has proved optimistic. All the same Bell has still held its head up better than most. Falling consumer demand and destocking by distributors reduced industry sales by 19 per cent in the year to end June, but Bell's volume decline was only 8 per cent so market share has risen again to 24 per cent of the domestic market.

There should be improved profits in the first half of 1980-81 despite losses in glass containers where demand has slumped and the workforce has been cut. However whisky profits should increase over the depressed comparative period when sales were slack in the wake of two budgets.

In the longer term, growth for Bell must lie mainly overseas for its penetration of the home market precludes any further dramatic growth. Export volume is pushing ahead but export sales of £22.9m are still a small slice of the total and the move into the United States has met with limited success so far. However there is now talk of an acquisition to develop this market to keep interest in the shares alive.

● The rationale behind Brooke Bond's acquisition of a 25 per cent stake in Maltinson-Denny looks now as if it should become part of the tea group's long-term strategy of finding a new United Kingdom arm. For Maltinson's half-time results, with pretax profits dipping by 37 per cent to



The Earl of Limerick, chairman of Maltinson-Denny.

£5m on static sales of £114m, suggests that the group could get even tougher giving Brooke Bond more time before it pounces.

While Brooke Bond would have anticipated the extent of the damage, high interest rates would weaken Maltinson, which in fact cost £1.5m more than last year. It is unlikely to have foreseen the near £1m profits fall to £100,000 from Thailand where agricultural sales have dropped away.

The United Kingdom demand downturn was also more pronounced in May and June and the group admits that the last half-year will produce smaller profits than the first. So Brooke Bond may want to take advantage of the Takeover Panel rule which forbids it offering less than 80p a share, a 10p premium on yesterday's price, until next July, the first anniversary of the dawn raid.

Moreover any takeover bid has to offer a cash alternative, which at 80p would value Maltinson at £60m, a price considered to be generous in view of the problems that lie ahead for the timber group whose borrowings will stand at £14m by the year end.

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The event is obviously proving attractive. So far some 100 delegates have shelled out £109.25 each to attend.

With Bruce Page, the editor of the New Statesman among the speakers they must, I fear, expect no platitudes about the needs for privacy in business.

The pages of Page's journal are so filled with leaks these days that one would expect the offer of a story from conventional sources to be greeted with disdain in Green Shield.

## Economic notebook

### Before the axe falls...

What really lies behind the debate in Cabinet over the Treasury's demands for a new round of spending cuts? It is that present policies cannot produce the results which are required by the Government's medium-term financial strategy.

No matter what forecast you use, the level of public spending and public borrowing and, also, in all probability, of growth in the money supply come out higher than the Government wants.

The forecast for the public borrowing requirement (PSBR) is, even on fairly optimistic assumptions, around £9,500m and it could well be higher. The Government's medium-term plan calls for it to be around £7,500m in 1981-82.

That is the simple arithmetic underlying the latest round of agonizing. If the figures are to be met, then either public spending has to be cut or taxes have to rise. Why does the Government face this choice and what should it do about it?

Some of the problems which are being faced ought to be no surprise to readers of this notebook which pointed out immediately after the Budget that parts of the Government's spending plans were clearly unattainable. The forecast improvement in the nationalized industries' performance seems unlikely then; it seems impossible now.

This is partly the result of the recession, as is another component of public spending, the unemployment pay bill. We have now passed the point at which there can be any serious suggestion that the recession is turning out to be no more serious than expected.

Most forecasts are now suggesting an output drop of 11 per cent or more between 1980 and 1981. There seems no prospect, even on present policies, of a significant upturn during the course of next year. It is this which is producing the strains on two of the Government's intermediate targets, public spending and the PSBR, which they were based on not coming right.

Ministers seem to recognize this and the ground is being laid for explaining how a PSBR higher than 7,500m can be reconciled with the monetary targets which are really at the core of the strategy.

But in doing so they are adopting an odd approach. What they seem to be saying is that an increase in public borrowing which comes through

lower tax yield ought to be counteracted; but there must be no such heading to higher spending.

This was spelled out by ministers when the strategy was launched at the time of the April Budget. The individual spending programmes would be varied but the total spending figures, it was said, were "sacrosanct".

That approach makes no sense at all. Why does the Government insist on cuts to make up for extra spending? Why does it seek to raise other tax revenues to make up for the loss of income tax caused by rising unemployment?

The Government is really prepared to accept some increase in its borrowing because of the recession it ought to accept that part of that increase will come from higher spending than it expected.

But just how far is the Government prepared to see its borrowing rise? The signs are very confused. On one side are the arguments of practicality, that it will be virtually impossible to get the PSBR down anyway so why not accept the fact and say that automatic stabilizers are being allowed to do their work?

On the other side are the arguments of fiscal rectitude, that the Government must show that it is serious about its monetary targets and that it will not allow the recession to become a permanent feature of the economy.

It is hard to imagine an argument which is more calculated to drive the economy into ever-deepening recession. If there is one thing which has held up rather well over recent years it is that a tightening of fiscal policy leads to less demand and less output and that a loosening leads to expansion.

On a constant employment basis the Government has been setting itself progressively tighter targets since taking office; and we have seen the results.

Against that is a strong feeling, backed up by complaints from the Confederation of British Industry about interest rates and the exchange rate which calls for a toughening of policy.

The argument goes as follows. Public borrowing has been running at such a high level that it has been necessary to have very high interest levels to fund it without boosting the money supply. These high interest rates have led to inflows of funds from abroad which have pushed up the value of sterling.

The combination of an overvalued pound and high interest rates is putting all of the burden on to industry. In order to help industry we must cut public borrowing, cut interest rates and let the economy grow through improved competitiveness and greater industrial confidence.

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On a constant employment basis the Government has been setting itself progressively tighter targets since taking office; and we have seen the results.

Anyone who runs a business should ask himself a simple question. If the Government raises taxes in its next Budget, or cuts its spending, is this likely to increase the level of activity or cause it to fall?

There is, of course, a way to resolve the purely mathematical problems of making a contractionary Budget cause expansion.

It could lead to renewed confidence that inflation will fall, which could in turn lead to a reduction in savings as a proportion of output.

Such a vision is far removed from the reality of life. With unemployment rising at 100,000 a month, few people can feel secure enough to go on a spending spree.

Indeed at the core of the hopes about reducing the rate of increase in pay which is growing in ministerial minds is the belief that most people are now very frightened indeed of losing their jobs. Such an attitude may be good for employers in pay bargaining—but it is not helpful to consumer confidence.

If the Government decides that it will stick to its financial plan and tighten fiscal policy in the next Budget it ought to say clearly what it is arguing. This is that the recession is beginning to pay dividends in curbing inflation and that we need to go on making the recession deeper to finish off the job.

If that is what it is arguing then it owes us one further piece of open government. It should say just how much deeper it is willing to let the recession get and how much of an upturn will follow, together with its plans for coping with inflation.

Ministers have argued in the past that forecasts about growth are unreliable and that they have no plans or targets for output, simply a few assumptions which they use to work out the arithmetic of their monetary framework, though they have proved impossible to hold in shape.

But the pessimism which conventional models expressed about the economy a year ago has been proved right and the Cabinet ministers agree to a further dose of the same medicine they ought to be sure how it will affect the patient and should tell us, too.

**David Blake**

hundred stores and ditched the word "Shire" in a line of big buyers to desert the once hugely successful trading stamp house.

Yesterday Liberal leader David Steel heard the Institute of Marketing National Marketing 1980 award for a group with a turnover of more than £50m. It was the decision to drop Green Shield, reduce the number of stores and embark on other changes in its trading policy which won Tesco the award.

Southampton is fielding an outfit called Carter's Peanut Plantations. Warner's Fish Fiddle and Flee, there is another Oxford team called Schumacher Incorporated and Aston possesses both Bust and Thrub.

The winning trophy, a silver-mounted crystal ball, will be presented when the results are known in the spring.

Only a day after it became known that Green Shield's strategy operation is to close down some justification of one of the events which set the group on the slippery slope.

Three years ago Tesco had nearly 800 stores, many of them small and uneconomic, and a trading policy which relied heavily on Green Shield stamps. The company shed a couple of

## Day of decision at Longbridge

Clifford Webb

On a muddy playingfield across the road from BL's Longbridge car plant some 5,000 workers are today pitting Sir Michael Edwards' brand of strong management to the test yet again.

Similar mass meetings are taking place at other car plants in the group but none with the importance of Longbridge—the home of the Metro. If the Metro men accept their shop stewards' recommendation to strike against the company's 6.8 per cent wage offer they will not only blight the critical early weeks of its launch but will cast serious doubts on the Government's response to Sir Michael's latest call for a further £400m of taxpayers' money.

Without that aid the new LC 10 medium range car and the new lightweight Jaguar will never appear. Both are crucial to BL's long-term viability.

A fortnight ago Mr Geoffrey Armstrong, BL Cars' employee relations director, and chief negotiator, told the unions that 6.8 per cent was the final offer. Yesterday Sir Michael put it even more bluntly: "We cannot pay a penny more."

By now the unions know that the days when BL chairman said "final" when they really meant "latest" ended when Sir Michael became chairman three years ago.

In April, after five months of dreary, repetitive talks with the 27 union representatives on BL Cars' joint negotiating committee, he took the unheard of step of imposing a 5 per cent settlement backed by a 92-page document setting out pioneering changes in working practices.

The resulting strike by 18,500 workers was met with equal firmness. A "return to work or be dismissed" ultimatum—plus a split between Mr Moss Evans' Transport and General Workers Union and the more moderate Mr Terry Duffy's Amalgamated Union of

Puno, Lake Titicaca  
Bolivia, which officially starts half-way across the lake here, is going slowly bankrupt.

Since the armed forces seized power in July—the country's 18th coup in 165 years of independence—trade has dwindled and overseas debt mounted. Various kinds of aid have stopped after the international outrage at the coup. This bloody interrupted the accession to power of a democratically elected president.

Production of tin, the mainstay of the legitimate Bolivian economy, is thought to have fallen sharply as the miners, formerly the mainstay, maintain a sullen hostility to the regime of General Luis Garcia Meza.

With reduced overseas earnings the new government has to service an external debt of some \$3,500m, much of which becomes due in the next few months.

General Garcia Meza has promised "drastic measures" to improve the economy. In what was received as a masterly piece of irony he has been called unpopular.

There are rumours of coup and counter-coup, but as one military ruler remarked, the time to start worrying is when the grapevine goes quiet.

People fleeing as refugees and tourists coming to La Paz report that things are quiet. There is a curfew and frequent confusion over exit documents, but no reports of harassment.

It is expected, however, that stringent economic measures will severely test the ability of the regime to keep control of a country which has proved to be one of the world's least governable.

Meanwhile, the regime remains ostracized and largely unrecognized both by its neighbours and the world at large. The arrest and expulsion of western journalists and the seizing at gunpoint of international trade union funds in recent weeks

are concerned with the highly enjoyable business of receiving advertising awards.

On November 10, at the Royal Lancaster Hotel, an audience of celebrities will hear the results of the Rank Cinema Advertising Awards for 1980.

On the same evening, at the London Hilton, the winners of the Independent Local Radio advertising prizes for 1980 will be announced.

Rank will have a jury chaired by Ronnie Kirkwood, chairman and managing director of his own agency. The ILR awards ceremony has loud music and a scantily clad dance group called Hot Gossip.

Surely only a flip of the coin can solve this dreadful dilemma?

Reg Pycroft, founder of the Jetsette travel firm, spoke feelingly yesterday about the amount of extra work he has taken on as managing director since Lord Grade's ACC enabled Jetsette up a few months ago. "And I thought I was just in for a few first nights and weekends with starlets in Cannes", Pycroft mused at the launch of Jetsette's 1981 programme. "If I'd known then what I know now I would have upped the price."

**David Hewson**

Engineering Workers—saw the strike collapse.

Can Sir Michael do the same again? In some respects the portents are good. Extensive short-time working, more than 30,000 redundancies in 30 months and the fear that more will result from the continuing recession, have produced a new spirit of realism on the shop-floor. Shop stewards admit reluctantly that more and more workers are questioning their actions and recommendations.

That they are armed with sufficient facts and figures to do this is the direct result of management's frequent recourse to explanatory leaflets and its readiness to organize ballots on important issues.

When BL says it lost £153m in the first six months of this year and that it is fighting a desperate battle to maintain a marginal cash flow, workers see first-hand evidence of this in idle assembly lines and former colleagues queuing for dole money.

The militant shop stewards' body has been relatively quiet in recent months and this has led to premature speculation that they have retired defeated from the field. Nothing could be further from the truth. Their leader, Mr Jack Adams, convenor at Longbridge and chairman of the unofficial BL Combined Shop Stewards Committee, is a self-effacing backroom worker unlike his predecessor the ebullient Mr Derek Robinson who revelled in holding the front of the stage on every possible occasion.

Since Mr Robinson's shock dismissal last year, Mr Adams has been quietly repairing the damage done to the shop stewards' standing within their own plants. At his instigation they have spent their time winning back support by listen-

ing more attentively to workers' views.

Jack insists that it is better to lead from the back than stand up front shouting the odds like Derek did," said one of his Longbridge colleagues last night.

Adams is reported to have told shop stewards that they have devalued the strike weapon by using it too frequently in the past. He is said to have urged them to wait for "a strike we can win" before calling out the troops.

Colleagues say he now believes the 6.8 per cent final offer, coming only six months after an imposed 5 per cent, is the right issue. His own plant, Longbridge, is ideally placed to cause the most damage. With demand for the new Metro exceeding targets, it is the only one in the group where production is actually being increased and overtime worked.

The fact that Monday's meeting of 200 shop stewards decided to test support for a strike by calling mass meetings today is more evidence of the new policy of "leading from the back". Less than two years ago they would have sent a strike instruction into the plant and mounted pickets before most workers knew what was happening. This time they will hold a further meeting on Monday to discuss the response before issuing a general strike call.

Meanwhile, managers and some full-time union officials have been carrying out their own shopfloor soundings and they report little support for a strike. But as one manager said last night: "Mass meetings are very difficult to gauge. A skilful speaker, backed by strategically placed supporters, can easily swing the vote his way."

Whatever the result of today's voting, BL is unlikely to leave the field to the shop stewards. It will almost certainly resort to the ballot box.

**Bolivia heads for bankruptcy**  
The regime of General Garcia Meza (right) remains ostracized by the world at large and most international aid has been stopped



have only served to tarnish the regime's image still further.

It was occurrences similar to these which prompted Britain to cancel a £18m package of aid for Combol, the state mining corporation. Puno and Guayaquil, on the Bolivian side, was built in the 1860s in Scotland. It was navigated round Cape Horn to Mollendo, where it was dismantled and carried across the Andes on the backs of mules. At the 1860s it was reassembled by Indians under Scottish supervision.

GEC Telecommunications recently completed a microwave system for Bolivia, but there is now only a small British presence in the country. The advice from the British embassy in Lima to would-be visitors is "Don't go, unless it is essential".

Our ambassador remains in La Paz, but is not communicating with the new regime. One company still doing business is W. S. Atkins, the consulting engineer, which has been preparing plans for a new industrial township at Cochabamba for several years.

Mr Don Butcher, who recently returned from La Paz, said that the company was anxious to fulfil its obligations to Bolivia.

He conceded that the lack of continuity in direction made work difficult.

British tourists are still travelling to La Paz, and the hotels there have been at great pains to point out that they are still in business.

Trade is small and dwindling. In the first eight months of 1980 exports to Britain were down on last year from £32.2m to £19.5m. Imports fell from £7.3m to £5.3m. The fall is likely to be more pronounced when the effects of the latest change of direction are felt.

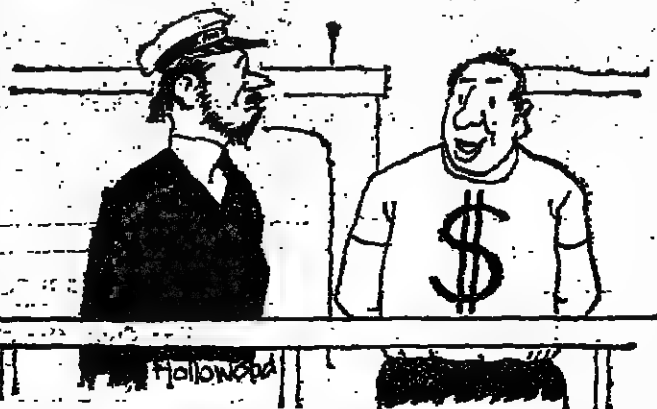
Prospects for Bolivia's readmittance to the circle of international trade and diplomacy remain poor. Only in one area of increased productive activity—the cooking and trafficking of cocaine. The contribution of the drug to Bolivia's trade balance is put at more than \$600m.

General Garcia Meza's regime has always denied any direct interest in the trade, despite allegations by an American senator of conspiracy.

Last weekend Lima newspapers were applying the headline "La Capital de la Droga" to Cochabamba, a tiny peninsula jutting into Lake Titicaca. Reports spoke of the finger of land being a "No-go area" controlled by a South American mafia and plugged into an international circuit of as many as 1,580 drug traffickers.

**John Huxley**

## Business Diary: Mole talk • Name of the game



"It happens to be my idea of a flag of convenience."

not a subject Coulter, or many people at BSC, could boast about with any great confidence, which perhaps explains why Michael Zander, the Guardian's legal correspondent and Professor of Law and London School of Economics, has been signed up to give a talk entitled "First Cash Your Mole".

Oyez tell me that they have run a number of similar courses on the media over the years but this is the first which has looked closely at the role of the mole.

● If there is any justice in the world St Catherine's College, Oxford, simply has to win the inter-university business management contest being run by chartered accountants Deloitte Haskins & Sells.

The name of the St Catherine's team is Global Capitalists and with a name like that how can anyone mark them down against the 210 other teams taking part? Each is named after an imaginary company which the team has to manage in competition with the other "companies".

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hundred stores and ditched the word "Shire" in a line of big buyers to desert the once hugely successful trading stamp house.

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### ATLANTIC ASSETS TRUST LIMITED

Net Asset Value per Ordinary Share adjusted for all Capitalisation



## FINANCIAL NEWS

## Stock markets

## Shares resilient in spite of CBI survey

Despite Mrs Thatcher's firm line on interest rates and the "blackest ever" survey on industry by the CBI the market displayed remarkable confidence yesterday.

Jobbers found a total lack of selling pressure when business opened, although prices were marked lower to be on the safe side. Nevertheless, the market held steady throughout the day and by the close the FT Index had registered a fall of 2.3 at 493.2, after being 2.7 off at 3 p.m.

Dealers still had plenty to keep them on their toes with a large string of companies reporting and several important deals announced.

The end of the market's recent strong rally also particularly attracted attention among the short-term operators who felt they had had a good run for their money. But jobbers elsewhere were forced to admit that it was the continuing thin conditions which kept the market afloat and not any vote of confidence in the Government's policies.

Most observers believe a cut in MLR is still on the way and meanwhile, the thin conditions will prevent the market from turning tail and running.

These sentiments were also echoed in the gilt market where, after an easy start, prices rallied to close with a rise in the 10-year gilt at 145.5 per cent, to 145.5 per cent, recovered after some nervousness to close at the high point of the day, 81.6, in rather thin conditions. At the shorter end of the market, business was still a little less lively and falls of 1/16 to 1/8 were recorded.

Meanwhile, the thin conditions reflected the general tone of the market, being marked down despite a lack of selling pressure. ICI drifted 4p to 336p along with

Beechams 1p to 147p, Fisons 4p to 206p and Dunlop 1p to 71p. Reed International, which unveiled interim figures on Monday, closed unchanged at 195p with Bowater on 148p, Glaxo on 244p, and Courtaulds on 64p, also holding steady. Unfortunately, Unilever, still awaiting figures, soon fell another 7p to 456p.

Jobbers in the oil market preparing for a further state of buying on the back of reports of a cutback in production by most major producers were disappointed.

Profit-takers were soon on the scene, following the recent good run, and prices retreated accordingly, although most were off the bottom at the close.

BP firm 2p to 478p along with Tricent 2p to 124p and Shell 2p to 461p. But Ultramar, which had been a weak spot, fell 5p to 489p, while Burmah, still awaiting the bearish circular from Wood Mackenzie, drifted 1p to 201p. Lasso ended unchanged at 86p.

The second-liners also came in for profit-taking, particularly among the on-shore issues. Carless Capel ended 9p to 198p along with Canadca 6p off to 200p. Arco, tumbled 4p to 350p. Resources shed 1p to 170p. Nevertheless,

the market seemed well prepared with the full-year figures from distiller Arthur Bell as the share price rose 8p to 180p.

Meanwhile, the interim statement from Geers Gross saw the share price jump 3p to 62p, while PC Henderson added 3p to 133p and My Dart 3p to 39p for a similar reason.

In timber, Mallinson-Denny added 1p to 69p in receipt of the better-than-expected interim statement, although speculators have been buying the shares of late, hoping Brook Road Leiby, owner of 29.9 per cent, will now bid for the rest. Disappointing trading statements clipped 1p from Fidelity Radio at 46p, following

losses. 4p from Richardson's, Westgarth at 38p and 1p from North British Properties at 154p.

Speculative attention was again directed at shares of Polly Peck up 21p at 173p. Wearwell 3p to 65p and Cornhill Dress 1p to 86p. All three companies are connected with Mr Asil Nadir and the proposed rights issue.

Leisure shares had Horizon Travel dipping 5p to 365p on profit-taking along with Associated Leisure 7p to 138p.

A major Australian contract worth A\$100m boosted shares of Ralco by 7p to 351p, but Rank Organisation's decision to buy the remainder of Rank Toshiba left the shares unaltered at 186p. But press comment helped Hoover "A" 5p to 134p.

Engineering issues had Avon Rubber up 4p at 98p ahead of figures out soon, but Lucas Industries, dipped 9p to 172p.

Among Far Eastern issues, Jardine Matheson tumbled 15p to 227p on news it had issued 10 per cent of its equity to Hongkong Land in a defensive move.

Equity turnover, on October 29 was £140.48m (18,200 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the London Stock Exchange, were 1,200.

A major National Westminster, Barclays, BP, GEC, Tricent, GUS, ICI, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Premier, Shell, Allied Breweries, BAT, Chartered, GKN, and Lloyds Bank.

Traded Options: Total contracts amounted to 1,159 with a busy morning but less activity later. Shell 500s start trading today, with the January 500s expected to open at 20.24p. The new 88 500s were active yesterday but the January came back from 30p to 25p.

Traditional options had a dull day in line with the equity market; puts were arranged in Tesco at 51p, and there was a small put in Premier at 10p. Consolidated Gold Fields saw a double at 87p.

## Final dividend passed as Gomme misses target

By Catherine Gunn  
Gomme Holdings, manufacturer of plant, furniture, made a £100,000 loss in the last quarter of its year to July 25.

A rapid slump in demand knocked its profit targets away and left it with a full-year pre-tax profit of £1.66m, a drop of almost 13 per cent. Earlier, it had hoped to beat 1979-80's £1.9m result.

With losses continuing into the first quarter of this year, there is no final dividend, leaving shareholders with just the interim payment of 12p gross. There is little hope at present of an interim dividend.

In January Gomme had record order books and was confidently expecting to beat last year's profit. Mr D. Leslie Gomme, managing director, yesterday described the outcome as "an enormous disappointment", but remained confident of future growth.

up to £1.8m last year on new capacity, and has new ranges of furniture ready to show the customer next month.

But with the decline in orders during the second half, the factories are working three or four days a week. Costs are being pared where possible, but redundancies are not expected.

Though turnover rose almost 13 per cent to £38.6m and the group increased its market share by a tenth to roughly 4 per cent, volume across the year was slightly down. As demand fell away, Gomme had to carry larger stocks of raw materials than planned, and overstocks at the year-end were £1.8m, up at £5.6m.

Interest on the £1.8m was then £120,000. But the sale of investments, and of old buildings, helped to bring attributable profits up from £1.4m to £1.32m.

## Talbox may be liable for debts of Walker Lunt

By Philip Robinson  
The six operating companies which make up industrial holding group Talbox could be liable for £500,000 of debts owed by the Walker Lunt subsidiary put into receivership two weeks ago.

At a share price of 41p Talbox is capitalised at £1.1m.

At the time of the receivership announcement, Mr David Green, Talbox chairman, said that he was taking advice from lawyers on whether other companies in the group would be liable for the debts of other subsidiaries.

It has now emerged that the debts of the boot-based subsidiary, a designers' group were guaranteed jointly and individually by the other companies within the group.

## Investors angry over cheques

By Our Financial Staff

Investors hoping for a shake in the market (2) stocks, American Oil Field Systems Ltd were furious yesterday that cheques which accompanied applications for the shares were cashed on Friday and the money not returned to unsuccessful applicants until five days later.

The company, advised by stockbrokers Laing and Crankshaw, earns about two-thirds of its income from development drilling and as such is not a speculative share.

Applicants it is reckoned that the issue was eight times oversubscribed argue that it was wrong for the cheques to be cashed before any allocations were made. Additionally, cheques are cashed only when shares have been allotted. Unsuccessful applicants are

Laing and Crankshaw said yesterday the delay agreed with the Stock Exchange, partly paid at 50p would go to long-term holders. Another 50p payment is due next March.

Mr John Gordon of Laing's said the company was not aware of the prospectus that it reserved the right to present cheques. This stock was mainly offered to our clients, but word went out and it was very substantially oversubscribed. We wanted to get the money in before the end of the year because it is not that kind of issue.

## Issue news boosts Kean &amp; Scott

By Philip Robinson

Mr Michael Ashcroft, chairman of Hawley Leisure, yesterday signalled further expansion with a rights issue from loss-making furniture retailers Kean & Scott, where his Hawley Leisure group owns 29.76 per cent.

The issue is eight new shares for one existing at 25p to raise £200,000. The group's share price in the market yesterday jumped 30p to 150p.

The issue has been underwritten, but Hawley Leisure had agreed to take up its rights of 1m shares and L.J.A. Management Services, a company controlled by Mr Ashcroft, has agreed to subscribe for a maximum of 800,000 shares, if they are not taken up by existing shareholders.

Mr Ashcroft will end up controlling just under half the new issued share capital.

## Bank Base Rates

Bank	Rate
ABN Bank	16%
Barclays	16%
CCCI	16%
Consolidated City	16%
C. Moore & Co	16%
Lloyds Bank	16%
Midland Bank	16%
Nor Westminster	16%
Royal Bank	16%
TSB	16%
Williams and Glyn	16%

## No Fidelity interim after loss

By Margaret Pagan

Fidelity Radio, Britain's leading audio manufacturer, has plunged into the red by nearly £1m.

The group, which earlier in the year made redundancies and moved to short-term working, made a loss of £37,000 in the six months to September, compared with profits of £788,000 in the same period last year.

An interim dividend has been passed and final payments will depend on the full year's results. The share price dropped 5p to 42p.

Turnover fell from £10.7m to £8.1m at the midway stage and reflects the "drastic" decline in demand which started last year during the Christmas period. Overstocking because such a cut in sales was expected was forced by March into a three-day working week and made 98 of its 600 workforce redundant.

Mr Jack Dickman, the chairman, said yesterday that the recession came like a "slap in the face" to the company which he founded 34 years ago. With the glut in low cost imports and the fall in volume for Fidelity products, the situation was "severe". The margins had to be sacrificed to induce dealers to purchase, he said.

Trading improved in August this year when a new black and white television set met with good response. In September the group was able to re-employ half of the staff made redundant at the Acton factory, and is now back to a five-day week.

Mr Dickman said that for the time being the group was "not making radii" apart from clock and cassette radios. Emphasis is now being placed on products within the audio market and new designs are being investigated.

## Briefly

Rodanco: Brokers Victoria de Rodanco yesterday organised an institutional seminar for Rodanco, an expanded unit based in London.

Investment in property mainly in Holland and the United States but also in Germany and France. The group is handling a London issue.

Nineteen Twenty-Eight Investment Trust: Net earnings for half-year ended 30.9.80, £280,000 (1979, £280,000). Interim dividend raised from 2.14p to 2.55p gross.

Thorn-EMI reports the completion of the agreement with H. G. Fischer Inc. under which Fischer will acquire the medical ultrasound business of Thorn-EMI based at Edinburgh. Consideration involved: £1.6m.

James, Princes Street, Edinburgh (the department store) has awarded a £1.5m contract to the firm of J. H. Macdonald & Co. for the construction of a new building at 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

## Cominco clinches copper bid

Cominco, a subsidiary of Canadian Pacific, has announced the acquisition of the stock of Bethlehem Copper Corp at \$37.50 (£13.21) a share.

This is the second attempt by Cominco, which tried unsuccessfully to bid for Bethlehem Copper in 1977.

A statement by Cominco said that a subsidiary agreed to acquire about 16.2m shares of Bethlehem from Gulf Resources Chemical Corp, of Houston, at \$37.50 a share. This should

## International

raise Cominco's interest to 65 per cent. Currently the group has a stake of about 39 per cent.

In accordance with Canadian securities laws, the board of Cominco has said that it will make an offer to all other shareholders of Bethlehem

within 180 days at the same price.

Interested shareholders include Newmont Mining Corp, with a stake of 1.44m shares. This accounts for around 22 per cent of the equity, while Sumitomo Shoji Kaisha, of Japan, has a holding of 200,000 shares, or 3 per cent.

The remaining shares are widely held in Canada and the United States, according to the board.

## Oakbridge issue

A one-for-four rights issue to raise \$A8m and a \$A10m preference share placing is planned by Oakbridge, the Australian mining, industrial and finance group.

The \$A18m total will be used in the company's coal expansion programme. Mr Graham Mapp, chairman, said a letter to shareholders that called for a 100 per cent interest will be valued for 5p.

Westport Investment Trust: Special interim dividend of 0.63p for year to April 30, 1981.

Britannia Property Trust: At the adjourned meeting, the resolution proposed for the management charges for the trust was passed by a majority in excess of 75 per cent of the votes cast, as required under the Deed.

S. Lytle: Chairman reports in his annual review that board has decided to recommend maintenance of last year's dividend, though cover is now reduced to a level which does not read into this any interference with profits in immediate future.

United Real Property Trust: Pre-tax revenue for year to April 5, 1980, £1.2m (£1.1m). Total dividend held at 8.5p gross.

## Canada set for a renaissance

Almost unnoticed outside the country, Canada's gold mines are in the third of a major expansion. Apart from investment in the 21 producing mines, some 23 new mines are under development. If all goes to plan, last year's production of 1.6m ounces, which placed Canada third among gold producers after South Africa and the Soviet Union - could be doubled in the next five years.

Not only does this expansion represent an extraordinary revitalization of an industry which in the post-war period fell on hard times, but it is also of considerable political significance. South African production is falling, and few people see the trend being reversed. Although Canadian output will never approach that of South Africa, it could become very important in the event of political upheaval in the Republic. Only Brazil, and possibly in the longer term China, are known to have the same potential.

At its peak in 1941 Canada produced 3.4m ounces, more than 10m more. But the next 30 years saw an apparently inexorable decline, brought about by a combination of rising costs and the fixed gold price. Whereas the richness of South African mines enabled many to survive, Canada suffers from relatively low grades, the biggest and most famous of Canadian gold mines, had an average grade of 0.09 ounces per tonne in 1979.

The problem of low grades and tortuous ore bodies was compounded by the deposit's smallness. Geology being what it is, the mines tended to be grouped in the same districts, predominantly in Quebec. But the haphazard development resulted in duplication of plant. As costs moved against them, the smaller mines began to look undercapitalized. Management cut back investment and wages, thereby accelerating the decline. Labour was harder to find as young people left rural districts.

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## Mining

Everything changed when the gold price took off. At \$600 an ounce, for example, Pamour Porcupine enjoys an operating margin of around \$400. Cut-off grades have been correspondingly developed. Dome, another well-established producer, reckons that grades of 0.05 ounces per tonne can be extracted profitably at \$400. The possibility, therefore, is that economic reserves are much bigger than even the weekly reports of new finds suggest, especially in the traditional gold territories of Kirkland Lake, Porcupine, Red Lake and the Val d'Or.

All these new mines share two main characteristics: one grades are low, and they are very cost conscious. Grades

range from an estimated 1.0















